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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1872. NO. 255.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The British Government and the Geneva Arbitration.

LONDON, July 3.—The official correspondence which has passed between the British government and Lord Tenterden, its agent before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, is published. It comprises twelve dispatches, besides protocols of proceedings before the Board, which have already been made known to the public. The correspondence closes with a dispatch from Earl Granville expressive of the appreciation of the offices of Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundel Palmer, Earl Granville says: "I should not do justice to the feelings of Her Majesty's government if I did not acknowledge the conciliatory spirit manifested by your American colleagues. The good feeling shown on both sides has facilitated the deliberations of the Arbitrators." Earl Granville in conclusion acknowledges the thoughtfulness and wisdom evinced by the Arbitrators in adopting the conclusions to which they have spontaneously arrived.

The International Prison Congress.

LONDON, July 3.—The International Prison Reform Congress convened in this city to-night. Representatives were present from every civilized country in the world. The Earl of Carnavon presided.

Exciting Debate in the French Assembly—The Question of a Triumvirate.

PARIS, July 3.—The debate on the bill imposing a tax on raw materials is now in progress in the National Assembly at Versailles. The lobbies are full of excited spectators. The members of the Right are resolute in their determination to reject the measure, and hope for a majority against it, with the aid of representatives of the free trade districts in the South of France. Among the questions which have been discussed is the contingency of the resignation of Thiers. The appointment of a Triumvirate, to be composed of Marshal McMahon, General D'Aumault and Duc De Broglie in his place, is again mooted. The party of the Left are the most timorous in their support of Thiers. They have had an interview with the President, who on receiving a promise of their assistance, made a brief speech, in which he distinctly stated he would not in any event resign. Thiers also announced he was fully aware of the intrigues of the Right, and remarked that the Left might implicitly rely on him to defend with firmness and all his power the interests of the Republic.

The Idea of Selling Cuba Scouted.

MADRID, July 3.—The *Epoca* newspaper in this city, commenting on an article recently published in the London *Times*, advising Spain to cede the island of Cuba to the United States, energetically scorns the idea of Spain parting with any of her colonial possessions.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, July 3.—The Archbishop of Madrid is dead.

A band of insurrectionists, under Cabecilla, attempted yesterday to enter the town of Reus, in the province of Tarragona, but were repulsed by the government troops and compelled to retreat. Cabecilla was wounded and taken prisoner.

ROME, July 3.—The journals of to-day reproduce a letter from the Archbishop of Naples, advising the clergy of his jurisdiction to use their utmost efforts to persuade their parishioners to take part in the administrative elections of the country.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 3.—The steamships Lapwing, running between Liverpool and Rotterdam, collided with an unknown vessel off the Isle of Wight last night, and it is believed twenty-one lives were lost.

The steamship Omala, which left Liverpool on February 20th for Calcutta, was wrecked on Sangur Isle, in Hoogley river. Seven of the crew were drowned.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92; for account, 92¾. United States bonds—Issues of '62, 91; do of '65, 92; do of '67, 92; 10-40s 89¾.

Turpentine 40s 6d. Sugar—afloat 38s.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes 73 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton has a downward tendency; middling uplands 11a11 5-8d; middling Orleans 11 3-4; sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Red western spring wheat 11s 6½d@11s 9d; red winter 12s; white 12s 4d. Flour 25s. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 27s; short rib middles 28s. Turpentine 41s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1872.

STOKES CASE—THE DEFENSE.

In the Stokes case this afternoon Mrs. Hooker, a half sister to Fisk, testified to relationship. This closed the case for the prosecution. McKeon made the opening speech for the defense. He paraded the movements of Stokes after the examination in Bixby's Court, first to Rufus F. Andrews's office to inquire if it was true that Fisk got an indictment for blackmailing against him, mentioning as his reason for asking that he wanted to be in Providence, R. I., on the 9th to attend an arbitration on a trotting case. Andrews told him he heard nothing. Mr. Bixby, of the Grand Jury, whom he next visited, told him there was no truth in the rumor. Then he drove in a cab to his residence, at the Hoffman House, and told a gentleman, who would be produced, that he was coming for papers in the trotting case; he got them and drove down Broadway to Grace Mansfield's residence for other papers, but seeing the blinds closed, and knowing she was ill, did not go in, but ordered his man to drive to the Grand Central. He had not tracked Fisk the whole time, and gave the driver no directions as to route, and the cab went by a different route from what Fisk took afterward. On getting out of the cab an acquaintance walked across the street with him, and Stokes said he thought there was a lady saluted him, but the ladies' parlor up stairs, that spoke to him, and he would go and see her. He went in by the ladies' entrance, went to the ladies' parlor, and to king at the lady saw he was mistaken. He was returning to his friend, and at the head of the stairs saw Fisk coming. His first impulse was to go down, and he went a step or two down, then paused, and at the same moment saw Fisk taking out his pistol and as if in the act of cocking it. Knowing the desperate character of the man he had to deal with—knowing that Fisk had threatened his life—he pulled out a pistol he had carried in self-defense the whole winter and rapidly fired two shots; then walked back and descended the main staircase. Not a soul under heaven but the two saw what happened. On his way down he told one of his servants to go look after a man who was shot. In conclusion counsel dwelt on the admissions of witnesses for the prosecution as to rumors of Fisk having been armed. He regretted that the District Attorney did not bring forward the pistol which took charge of Fisk's clothing. He assured the jury, in addition, that some of Stoke's relatives had insanity, and that Stokes's mind was upset since his incarceration by Fisk on a charge of embezzlement, so that his love for his father was turned to hate. The prisoner at this point trembled and shaded his eyes. The Court adjourned to Friday morning.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee are about to send manufacturers throughout the country a copy of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the employers on the 18th of June, pledging them to pay workmen hereafter by the hour and to employ only those who are willing to work ten hours; also, a set of blanks containing questions in regard to the system of labor in the establishments of persons who receive the communication and their opinions concerning the labor question and the best practicable means of resisting and preventing strikes.

CONCERTS BY CELEBRITIES.

The Academy of Music will be given up on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week to Herr Strauss and Madame Arabella Goddard. Strauss will bring with him a large and well selected orchestra from the performers of the Jubilee. Madame Peschka Leutner will give a concert, on the invitation of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Major Powell and other eminent citizens of Brooklyn, at the Rink, in that city, some evening between the 7th and 13th of July, for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. Madame Leutner will give one concert in Philadelphia and one in Washington, but will not appear in New York.

THE HEAT.

Dispatches from many eastern cities represent the heat as intense. Thirty fatal cases of sun stroke occurred here to-day. There have been 845 deaths in this city in the last four days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that Col. J. P. Sweetser has been appointed General Manager of the Erie Railway.

Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamer $450,000, including $50,000 silver.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid $125,000 interest and $157,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The mail train on the Midland Railroad ran off the track at Port Irvis, on Tuesday, crushing through a the depot. Eight persons were injured; none fatally.

The State shad propagating establishment on the Hudson was broken up yesterday on account of the intense heat. Seth Green sent westward yesterday 25,000 shad, to be put into the head waters of the Mississippi, at the request of Spencer G. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

A man giving his name as William E. Davis has been arrested at Albany N. Y., on suspicion of being Edward Duffy, who is charged with murder in Springfield, Illinois. He was committed and the Springfield authorities notified.

GREELEY DAY.

The Concert at the Peace Jubilee Yesterday—Greeley Addresses the Press Representatives—Letters from Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, July 3.—The concert this afternoon was listened to by a very large audience. The chorus was not there at all, if the sound from the seats was to be depended on, but the military bands made up for all deficiencies, and Strauss was more than himself in conducting "Wine, Women and Song," and on *encore*, the polka "Kratuse Fidal." Peschka Leuttner sang "Venzana Waltz" with striking effect, and *encored* to repetition of brilliant passages. Mr. Kasleck, of the Berlin quartette, gave a fine exemplification of his accomplishment on the violoncel, and the English band performed Viviani's procession march, "The Silver Trumpets," as played at St. Peters at Rome, with splendid effect on the audience. The Garde Republicaine band will celebrate the Fourth of July by a dance at Dedham, at the invitation of Louice Leche, a French resident. They will give six concerts in New York three in Philadelphia, and will possibly visit Chicago before returning to Europe.

Horace Greeley was escorted to the Press room by Alderman Jencks, previous to the concert and introduced to the, ladies and gentlemen respresentatives of the press. After a few minutes' pleasant conversation, in answer to a general call, he spoke as follows: It has fallen to my lot recently, as you are doubtless aware, to be placed before the public in a somewhat conspicuous attitude, that is to say, we who work for the press and live by the press, work and live in public sight and under public criticism to a greater degree than most people, and yet I think to-day my position is a little more exposed to cavil and disappointment than that of most of you. It has been said of me—and I take it as a great testimonial and compliment—that while in the main that I have pursued throughout life, I have shown myself very fairly competent, very fairly diligent and successful, yet that if I were or should be invited to another line of life, into different, and if you please higher responsibilities, I should be found unequal to them. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot well expect to have anything better said of me by my friends, much less by my adversaries, than to say that I have done well in that which I have had to do. [Applause.] It would seem a tolerably safe doctrine that one who has been doing well all his life that while he has tried to do, may possibly, may reasonably be expected to do well something else if he were to undertake it. Some of my critics observe that, though for myself personally not remarkably learned, a respectable person, yet my associates are not very desirable, an unworthy set. [Laughter and applause.] I am sorry for that, because my associates through life have been mainly the gentlemen and ladies I see about me [applause], whose acquaintance I made while engaged in the matter of preparing information for the public press, and if my associations were disagreeable I can hardly hope to find better in future life than those I have had. I am pleased to say that such gentlemen and ladies as I see before me have not on the whole performed their work in disagreeable or unpresentable ities with reasonable fidelity—with human imperfections, with human faults, doubtless, but still with fair, reasonable human fidelity. At all events, with gentlemen, with such as you my fortune has been associated through life; with such as you it will be associated to the end and I shall [illegible] way of me in the end, "he was a good printer, a respectable publisher, and an honest editor," all my ambition will be satisfied. Ladies and gentlemen I will tax your attention no longer. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Greeley was conducted to the city reception room, where a large number sought an introduction. On entering the vast auditorium which enormously filled, the magnificent display in the parquette generally rising to greet him and those in the balconies waving their handkerchiefs in recognition. Cheers were given, and a few minutes elapsed before the programme could be resumed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, June 29, 1872.

The extreme warm weather of yesterday and to-day appears to make no diminution in the crowd at the Coliseum. The *grand gang* received to-day an increase of fifty by the arrival of a group of Southern editors with distinguishing badges. They are upon a hasty trip through the States, and make Boston a stopping place for a day.

A pleasant little occurrence took place to-day at the press room, the several noted artists *from Europe being introduced* to the press representatives. Not being present, I cannot speak extensively of what occurred. I am informed that several of them made short addresses, speaking in strong language the pleasure they have experienced, and their appreciation of the cordial manner in which they have been received. To-day is "Gilmore's Day," the proceeds going to his benefit. The crowd in attendance is the largest during the Jubilee except, it may be, the day of the visit of President Grant. By some the number in attendance is thought to exceed the attendance upon that day. Mr. Gilmore is a great favorite with the Bostonians, especially that he has *succeeded*. If he had failed in this enterprise, and the "hub" did not have so good a prospect of being mentioned in history as the place of the greatest musical festival the world has ever known, I presume he would not be so popular. As it is, he is immortalized, and Bostonians can appreciate it. There is great credit due him, and he deserves something more than honor for the great labor that he has performed in the origination and completion of this Jubilee. There is somewhat of danger that in the greater [illegible] of this *sun* some of the "*stars*" will be darkened.

I have taken opportunity heretofore to mention the name of Professor Eben Tourjee, the organizer of the Conservatory of Life New England Conservatory of Music. Probably this unassuming man has done more to cultivate the taste for music in Boston—good music—music that has more influence than momentary gratification—than the great projector of the Jubilee. But for the assistance which he took in it, Tourjee have rendered, the project must have failed. I mention this the more gladly as it now appears that such recognition as this will be all the reward this faithful man will get. He is probably just the man who does good for the sake of the good itself, and not because he hopes for a great name and great financial benefit.

As is not infrequent in such undertakings, there are evidences of great injustice being done to some, while others receive more of honor and reward than they can justifiably accept. The vast choral who have spent their time and met their own expenses are unrewarded—and they only. All the other participants in the labors and duties of the occasion, even to the ushers, receive pay. It may be impossible to reward the mass of persons who compose the choral, but there are certain courtesies they claim as due them which they have not received, and within the "ring" it has not always been harmonious.

The executive committee, anxious to conciliate so far as they can, have arranged to give a grand complimental ball to the chorus on Monday evening. I suppose the *compliment* will be to the chorus, and the *proceeds* to the Jubilee fund.

There is much of inconsistency in the religious theory and practice of some New England people. As an instance of this I may note the recent refusal or the authorities to open the public libraries upon the Sabbath, and the more recent sanction of the same parties to a great sacred (?) concert on last Sabbath at the Coliseum. To the credit of the most religious portion of the community be it said, that this Sunday concert was not approved, and it was slimly attended. The conductor who had control of the sacred music of the Jubilee, Prof. Tourjee, refused to sanction it or give his assistance. The concert was a total failure in the matter of pecuniary profit, the concerts preceeding it. Boston prides itself upon its intelligence and morality, and yet it refuses by vote to do away with its beer shops, and in so doing its city in New England can be seen more frequently or more conspicuous signs of that human depravity which tends toward intemperance. I should [illegible] and the chronicler of events transpiring at this great natural feast, if I could state that this was confined to the lower strata of society, or even to men in any class; but such is not the fact. Only a few days since a lady, dressed in the elegance which [illegible] furnishes, a resident of the city of Boston, of respectable connections and otherwise worthy herself, was seen to leave the Coliseum in a state of drunkenness. Again, seeing somewhat of excitement upon the street, and noticing a nicely attired lady being conducted carefully by two gentlemen, I inquired of a bystander what was the matter. He replied, "I think the lady is a little tight, sir."

The only great blotch upon the whole Jubilee control and arrangement is, that the committee allow lager-beer to be sold within the Coliseum. While it may be one of the least hurtful of the malt liquors, it is, nevertheless, evil, and only evil in its tendency. While there has been great care that the more poisonous distilled liquors shall be kept entirely without the Coliseum, this, the feeder of all the others, has been introduced to the scandal of daily sales as published in the Boston dailies, but simply say that it has been *beyond the covenant*.

At the introduction of the concert to-day, when the projector of the Jubilee, P. S. Gilmore, had brought his own band upon the platform the first time, he was presented with a beautiful floral harp, the workmanship of Messrs. Dee & Doyle, florists. The harp was, with its base, five feet in height and of perfect symmetry. To say it was beautiful, expresses imperfectly the truth. It was superb in its conception and execution, being most tastefully constructed of a variety of flowers and evergreens. Among the flowers, roses and carnations predominated with a bountiful supply of spirea. The base was a pure white, encircled with a wreath of green. Within the white base, in scarlet, were the words "Gilmore, 1872." The effect was beautiful. Upon the top of the harp was perched a white dove holding within its beak the sprig of olive.

It is supposed "Horace" will be in attendance at the Coliseum, as a committee of gentlemen have gone to New York to invite him, Wednesday, July 3d, is published as "Greeley Day." The executive committee of this "*machine*" are in for anything that will create an excitement. Without doubt the Chappaqua hero will receive a warm reception. Coming as he will, heralded by "trump and thunder," it were a wonder if there be not some flattering notice taken of him. We shall see. A.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., July 1, 1872.

To-day is "Irish Day," and every Patsy and Biddy of the city has on the best "bib and tucker," eager to do full homage to the name and honor of "Ould Ireland."

The Irish National Band of Dublin reached New York on the afternoon of Saturday, and Boston during the forenoon of yesterday. They were met at the depot by a committee and escorted to their quarters at the Everett House. To-day they were formally honored by the various Irish societies of the city and vicinity by a public parade. At eleven o'clock they were welcomed by the Mayor of the city at City Hall, and adjourned to the Parker House, where a collation was served.

The day is intensely hot and disagreeable, and the wonder is that any crowd can be convened for any purpose. The attendance to-day is small, compared with the attendance upon Saturday and previous days. The number in attendance to day can be safely estimated as not exceeding ten thousand. It will require a great effort by the Executive Committee to keep up the excitement till Thursday, July 4th, which day closes the Jubilee. There will be, July 4th, four concerts, with a general admission to the house, tickets reduced to one dollar.

The grand organ of the Jubilee may be considered a failure. There is a deficiency of *noise*, but it is terrible in quality. It was intended to be in quality what it is in size, but the maker failed to accomplish what he designed, and it is difficult to imagine what use can be made of this monstrosity when the Jubilee shall close. The organ and the drum may be said to be *americanes* of beauty and utility. With the exception of these, there has been no failure to accomplish what was designed.

The opening performance of to-day is "The Star Spangled Banner," with orchestra, organ, chorus and cannon accompaniment, and now while I write it is being given, and the roar of cannon is heard keeping time to the music of words which were inspired to be written by the muse of war in time of war, instead of the glad peon of peace.

There is little of importance to record of the concert of to-day. A degree of lassitude, caused by the extreme heat, forbade any degree of enjoyment by any one. The only new feature of the concert was the introduction of the Irish band. They do not compare favorably with the English bands, and even with some of our own home bands. Their green uniforms, trimmed in yellow, are conspicuous, but their playing does not claim reputation equal to the Grenadiers, and it is well they do not, for they are much inferior to them in appearance and ability. They were received with hearty applause, and frequently *encored*. There was an evident embarrassment with them, and they may in the future improve upon what they did to-day. For the pleasure of the band, and the honor of the Emerald Isle, it is hoped they will do so.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Ill-Fated Filibusters—Cubans Successful in an Engagement with Spaniards.

HAVANA, July 2.—The two schooners seen off Cayo Romano, which were supposed to be receiving the cargo from the steamer Fannie, were wrecking an English bark. It is now positively known that the Fannie landed nothing previous to landing her cargo at Herradura. According to the statement of prisoners the landing place of the Fannie was the worst one that part of the Island, between Sagua de Lamo and Puerto de Ceballas. The troops killed the guide of the expedition and the situation was then unpleasant. The whole vicinity of the scene is a wilderness.

The united forces of Modesta Diaz and Magui Gomez attacked a Spanish convoy, killing and wounding many. The Spaniards escaped into the woods. This engagement was the most successful for the Cubans of any during the war. The Spaniards *lost losing fifty men in* killed and wounded. The convoy had charge of a party of sick soldiers, who embarrassed the movements of the troops. The Cubans numbered one thousand, the Spaniards two hundred.

Gov. Zabalza, who was recently attacked with vomito, is now out of danger.

FIENDISH REVENGE.

Coal Oil Poured Over a Child's Clothing and Then Set on Fire—Death Results—The Fiends Escape.

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—Two butchers of Royalton, a small village near Cleveland, having a grudge against a farmer named Conrad Schweitzer, living in Parma township, seven miles from this city, went to Schweitzer's house last Saturday, where they found no one at home except a child about nine years old named Betty Waller, a granddaughter of Schweitzer. Seizing the child they poured coal oil on her clothes and set them on fire. The cries of the child brought the grandmother to the house, but the little girl was so badly burned that she died in a few hours. Before her death, however, she told who the fiends were who committed the diabolical act. One man was arrested for the crime, but the evidence not being sufficient he was discharged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Kansas Central Narrow Gauge Road Opened.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 3.—The Kansas Central Narrow Gauge Railroad will be opened to-morrow to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of thirty-six miles, and another section will be completed by the 15th inst. This road will run to Denver, and there connect with the Denver and Rio Grande Road, making one of the longest lines in the country. It passes through the richest part of Northern Kansas, which has been heretofore unpenetrated.

POLITICAL.

The Projected Democratic Bolt.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *World*, referring to the printed circular of the disaffected parties, advising a Democratic bolt at Baltimore in case the Cincinnati movement is indorsed, and which has already been published, says it is a disorganizing movement in which it takes no stock.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue slowly to fall, and especially in New York and New England, and southwest winds continue from Ohio to New England. Southerly winds without material increase of temperature, but with close moist atmospere, and light local storms will be experienced throughout the Atlantic States on Thursday.

The Races at Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 3, 1872.

The races to-day were well attended. The purse of three hundred dollars for horses that never trotted better than three minutes, was won by g. g. Bully, of Titusville; time 2:45, 2:45 and 2:53; Sandie second, and Red Stocking third. g. g. Dan distanced g. g. Cyclone in the drawn. The consolation purse for one hundred and fifty dollars, best two in three, for beaten horses, was won by Maggie Hall; time 2:42, 2:45; Cave Boy second, Billy Petted third.

Dwelling Burned at South Charleston, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., July 3, 1872.

About one o'clock this afternoon, a small frame tenement house belonging to Dr. Landsaker, of this place caught fire and was burned to the ground, with all the contents. The cause of the fire is unknown. No insurance. Total loss about $600.

Railroad Collision in Iowa—Seven Men Killed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, July 3.—A fearful accident occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway yesterday afternoon 20 miles east of Belle Plain. A freight train ran into a construction train and telescoped the caboose of the latter train, killing one man almost instantly and mortally wounding six other, four of the wounded have since died. The other two cannot live.

PRETTY nearly every Greeley paper in the country has drawn milk of encouragement from the recent declaration of John Wentworth, that the Liberal candidate would not only be nominated at Baltimore, but that "the decree of a Democratic National Convention was always final." Democratic National Conventions were held in 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864 and 1868; and the Democrats were beaten in 1840, in 1848, in 1860, in 1864 and in 1868—five times; so that only one-half the decrees of Democracy have been "final" in the sense which the statement in question was intended to convey. That the "decree" of the ensuing Convention will be the signal for the final dissolution of the party, however, there can be no manner of doubt.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Greeleyites Fishing for Colored Votes.

Tampering With the Revenue Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1872.

Efforts of the Greeleyites to Curry Favor with Colored Men.

Quite a number of colored politicians of this city have been consulting among themselves for the past week as to the propriety of holding a public meeting next week to ratify the nomination of Greeley. His anti-slavery record is the basis of the appeals made on Greeley's side, but the argument which his opponents draw from the cordial support so many old rebels are giving him has thus far effectually subdued all efforts put forth to secure indorsement from the colored people here. At a Greeley meeting in Baltimore last night ex-Gov. Swann used the following language as to the past record of Mr. Greeley: That it should be regarded as apart from the present question, and for his future there was every reason to believe that his administration would secure everything that could be asked by Democrats.

Tampering With the Revenue Bill.

In addition to the successful alteration in the revenue bill of the date at which the whisky sections were to take effect from July to August, three other attempts to make changes in the bill, unknown to the committee, have been discovered. The section changing the tobacco tax from sixteen and thirty-two cents a pound to a uniform rate of twenty cents a pound was altered, the provision making the rates uniform at twenty cents being stricken out and the old differentials assigned, and it is difficult to imagine what use can be made of this monstrosity when the Jubilee shall close. The organ and the drum may be said to be *americanes* of beauty and utility. With the exception of these, there has been no failure to accomplish what was designed.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Kansas Central Narrow Gauge Road Opened.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 3.—The Kansas Central Narrow Gauge Railroad will be opened to-morrow to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of thirty-six miles, and another section will be completed by the 15th inst. This road will run to Denver, and there connect with the Denver and Rio Grande Road, making one of the longest lines in the country. It passes through the richest part of Northern Kansas, which has been heretofore unpenetrated.

POLITICAL.

The Projected Democratic Bolt.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *World*, referring to the printed circular of the disaffected parties, advising a Democratic bolt at Baltimore in case the Cincinnati movement is indorsed, and which has already been published, says it is a disorganizing movement in which it takes no stock.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue slowly to fall, and especially in New York and New England, and southwest winds continue from Ohio to New England. Southerly winds without material increase of temperature, but with close moist atmospere, and light local storms will be experienced throughout the Atlantic States on Thursday.

The Races at Sharon, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., July 3, 1872.

The races to-day were well attended. The purse of three hundred dollars for horses that never trotted better than three minutes, was won by g. g. Bully, of Titusville; time 2:45, 2:45 and 2:53; Sandie second, and Red Stocking third. g. g. Dan distanced g. g. Cyclone in the drawn. The consolation purse for one hundred and fifty dollars, best two in three, for beaten horses, was won by Maggie Hall; time 2:42, 2:45; Cave Boy second, Billy Petted third.

Dwelling Burned at South Charleston, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., July 3, 1872.

About one o'clock this afternoon, a small frame tenement house belonging to Dr. Landsaker, of this place caught fire and was burned to the ground, with all the contents. The cause of the fire is unknown. No insurance. Total loss about $600.

Railroad Collision in Iowa—Seven Men Killed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, July 3.—A fearful accident occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway yesterday afternoon 20 miles east of Belle Plain. A freight train ran into a construction train and telescoped the caboose of the latter train, killing one man almost instantly and mortally wounding six other, four of the wounded have since died. The other two cannot live.

PRETTY nearly every Greeley paper in the country has drawn milk of encouragement from the recent declaration of John Wentworth, that the Liberal candidate would not only be nominated at Baltimore, but that "the decree of a Democratic National Convention was always final." Democratic National Conventions were held in 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864 and 1868; and the Democrats were beaten in 1840, in 1848, in 1860, in 1864 and in 1868—five times; so that only one-half the decrees of Democracy have been "final" in the sense which the statement in question was intended to convey. That the "decree" of the ensuing Convention will be the signal for the final dissolution of the party, however, there can be no manner of doubt.

HENRY WILSON.

A War Reminiscence.

[From the National Daily Republican.]

Hon. Henry Wilson is a man who never forgets a promise or a friend. No better illustration of his character can be given than by the narration of an incident, well known in the little town of Natick, where he has so long resided, and where he is so deeply beloved. Some time in the year 1858, when Mr. Wilson was engaged in the manufacture of shoes, he was accosted by a bright little fellow of perhaps a dozen years of age, who earnestly desired employment. The boy was poorly dressed, and his whole appearance denoted extreme poverty. Mr. Wilson made some inquiries of him, and learned that his father was a man of intemperate habits, who neglected to provide for and cruelly ill-treated his family, and that the boy, whom we will call Rogers, desired to do what little he could to aid in their support. He was instantly engaged, and worked faithfully and cheerfully for several weeks, until he had earned what in those days was thought a neat little sum of money, which to his poor mother would be of the greatest assistance.

When, however, the fondly anticipated "pay day" came, Rogers was cruely disappointed by his father entering the factory and demanding his son's wages of Mr. Wilson, to whom, of course, he was obliged to accede. The father then commanded his son to return home that night, and left the factory.

Completely crushed by this blow, the boy wept bitterly, and began his preparation for departing. While thus engaged, Mr. Wilson approached him and said: "Rogers, you have been a good, faithful boy, and I am sorry to have you go. If ever you want a friend, come to me." Then, placing in his hand the full amount of his wages he had already paid the father, he hurried away before the boy could reply. The two did not meet again for more than twelve years.

In 1863, while Sergeant Rogers, of the —— Massachusetts, was serving in the Army of the Potomac, he became detailed from his regiment. While plodding wearily along in the effort to regain it, he passed by a carriage in which were two gentlemen, one of whom he recognized as Senator Wilson. Being a little ashamed of his forlorn plight, Rogers hung his head to escape recognition. This movement attracted the attention of the Senator, who stopped the carriage, and calling the sergeant to him, he inquired:

"What regiment do you belong to?"

"Massachusetts."

"Where is it stationed?"

"I don't know sir. I have been detached, and am trying to find it."

For a moment the Senator seemed to be trying to recall his features, and then said:

"Is your name Rogers?"

Receiving an affirmative reply, he exclaimed: "My friend, where have you been these years?" and the hands of the two soldiers and statesman were cordially clasped. Mr. Wilson's next question was one which many a poor soldier has heard him ask:

"Rogers, do you need any money?"

"No, thank you, Senator; I know that I lack a little rough, but I have a few greenbacks left yet."

"Well, that is good. I will see you again," and, with a hearty good-bye, the Senator drove on.

The same day Rogers rejoined his regiment. About a week later he was summoned to the tent of his Colonel; repairing there, he once more found himself in the Senator's presence. "Rogers," he said, "I have the pleasure of presenting to you your commission as a lieutenant in your regiment, and if your future record is as honorable as in the past, I shall never regret the appointment." Utterly surprised at his good fortune, he utterly unable to speak, the recruit could find no words to express his thanks; but his brilliant after career was a sufficient proof that the confidence place in him was well bestowed, and he will ever remember with gratitude the kindness extended to him by one whose whole life has been spent in aiding the poor, and in the services of the down-trodden and oppressed.

A PENNSYLVANIA WONDER.

The Newton Gas Well—Further Description of Its Extraordinary Character.

[From the Titusville Courier.]

Unquestionably this gas well, which was recently struck on the Nelson farm, an account of which we gave the other day, is the most wonderful phenomena of the kind in this country. Some of our exchanges seem to think our description unpardonably vague, but we give an honest opinion, we were not certain that it might not have been. To solve this problem, and demonstrate by personal inquiry whether our informant had drawn on his "imagination for his facts," or on his "facts for his imagination," we yesterday drove over and interviewed the gas monster ourself. The location is about six miles from the city, on the road to Spring Creek. Long before we reached it, its location was ascertained by a rushing noise, sounding precisely like a huge steam boiler blowing off. When we reached the lane leading from the main road to the well the escaping gas, as it rushed from four three and a quarter inch pipes, could be plainly discernable. It had the appearance precisely like a discharge from a boiler in which the steam had been run up to its full capacity previous to blowing off. Every step nearer increased the infernal din, and when we reached its immediate proximity the impression upon the ears became painful, and compelled us to resort to filling the cavities of the auricular canal with cotton to prevent injury to the tympanum. Conversation was impossible. Our companion escaped with a slight loss of hide, but it was a blank failure. We saw the the lips move, but as far as sound, they had no more effect than they would beneath the seething waters of Niagara. After recovering from the hearing this noisy wonder of the oil region, we are not surprised that the cattle in the vicinity give it a wide birth, and that it has been found necessary to dismiss the school in the neighborhood, some three-quarters of a mile away. The query agitating, those who have visited the well is, "What shall be done with it?" We have no assurance that the volume of gas now escaping would keep up it would be a good speculation to convey it in pipes to the city to be used in light and heat; for there is certainly enough gas escaping and going to waste not only to light every house in Titusville, but also heat the same and furnish fuel for all the steam engines running in the city. This may appear an extravagant estimate, but let any practical engineer examine it and we think he will agree with us that it is "piling it on too thick," but on the contrary, that the half has not been told. We understand the well is sixty feet of the most pounding thus far, and yet discovered. If this is so, we may look for the opening of a new oil field in that vicinity in a very short time.

THE CROPS.

The Prospect in Washington and Adjoining Counties.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MONONGAHELA CITY, July 3, 1872.

Thinking perhaps some of your readers would be anxious to hear from Old Washington county with regard to crops, &c., I take a few moments this morning to write to your excellent paper. Grass will fall short not only in Washington county, but Fayette and Greene—in some localities scarcely enough for good pasture. Wheat will yield much better than was at first anticipated, as it has improved wonderfully in the past six weeks. Oats look splendid everywhere, and the crop will be large. Rye and barley are much better than wheat: some fields of barley have been cut, and it is spoken of as excellent. Corn is doing well, and making up for all setting backwards in the spring. The delightful showers and a tropical sun will, without doubt, produce good crops yet. Apples, plums, cherries—in fact, all kinds of fruit, except peaches, look well, and will more than supply home demand. Vegetation has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Peas, beans, cabbage, potatoes, all appear to be striving to outdo by-gone years, and we will really have cause to be thankful that we are so bountifully supplied.

THE OIL REGIONS.

ALONG OIL CREEK.

The Titusville *Courier* predicts the present summer will witness a complete revival of the oil business along Oil Creek. In the minds of the oil operators no doubt exists but that a vast extent of

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1872.

No paper will be issued from the Commercial office to-morrow.

A Liberal journal expresses gratified surprise that Kentucky, which "has shown through some of her journals more of the Bourbon spirit than almost any State in the Union, should send a Democratic delegation to Baltimore which is sure to vote as a unit for the Liberal ticket and platform." There is no ground for surprise. The fact of her being a "Bourbon" State is the very reason why her delegates will vote for Greeley. Every man chooses the tools with which he can work most satisfactorily and advantageously.

The comments of the German press over the pitiable spectacle of Senator Schurz turning his back upon his better self to become a mere wire-pulling politician, must carry many painful reflections to that Senator's mind. No part of the journalism of this country is marked with greater thoughtfulness and impartiality than the German portion of it, and the fact that nearly all these papers, while deploring his fall, repudiate his leadership, is among the most significant developments of the time. A genius for being false to their principles is not among the characteristics of the Germans, and the grieved aloofness with which they now regard the man whom they have heretofore thoroughly believed in, has a deep moral for every trafficing politician in the country. It is to be hoped they may heed it.

The good results of the protective policy, in stimulating manufacturing industry, and consequently giving employment to capital and profitable labor to skilled and unskilled workmen, are very forcibly illustrated in the business statistics of Passaic county, New Jersey. In 1860 that county contained nine establishments for the manufacture of iron, producing goods to the value of $9,859,982. In 1870 the town of Paterson alone contained eighteen establishments, producing goods valued at $5,685,449. In 1860, Paterson had four silk establishments. In 1870, it had twenty-three, producing goods to the amount of $3,275,394. The secret of this extraordinary prosperity consists in the simple fact that from 1860 to 1870 we have had a higher tariff than ever before. In our own city there never was greater activity in the manufacture of iron than at the present time, while other interests are prosperous in a high degree. When were such results ever achieved under a low tariff or through free trade?

Chicago has taken the initial steps for a grand exposition next fall. The "Chicago Agricultural and Mechanical Association," a chartered company, has been organized with this object in view, and the most wealthy, liberal and public spirited citizens are aiding the project. Cash subscriptions are being received for the erection of buildings, and a guarantee subscription will be asked to make good any deficiency in funds for the payment of premiums. Fifty thousand premium lists have been ordered to be printed, for distribution throughout the United States. It is expected that curiosity to see the "burnt district," and —what is equally interesting and much more pleasing—to witness the wonderful progress made in rebuilding, with the attractions of the exposition, the inducements of cheap railway fare, etc., will throng the city as it has never been thronged before. There is another object in view in getting up this exhibition, and that is to make Chicago the place for holding the next World's Fair.

Considerable public interest has been manifested in many quarters relative to the exact character of the two amendments to the Bankrupt law, passed toward the close of the last session of Congress. The first amendment strikes out the words "eighteen hundred and sixty-four" from section fourteenth of the act of March 2, 1867, and inserts in their stead the words "eighteen hundred and seventy-one"—the effect being to entitle bankrupts to all the exemptions which were allowed by the State laws in force in 1871, instead of such laws as were in force in 1864. The second amendment provides that the powers and jurisdictions granted to the several Circuit Courts of the United States under section two of the above act, "may be exercised in any district in which the powers or jurisdiction of a Circuit Court have been or may be conferred on the District Court for such district, as if no such powers or jurisdiction had been conferred on such District Court." No other amendments to the law were passed during the session.

"The day we celebrate." Appearances indicate, too, that it will generally be observed in the true spirit and purpose of a national holiday. Here, it will be a festival of rejoicing for the whole people, and the harmonious spirit of the occasion promises to be entered into with great unanimity. In other cities and States, also, preparations have been made for its celebration with more than ordinary enthusiasm, while in many places where its observance has of late years fallen into neglect it will to-day spring up again into vigorous existence. This is a wholesome sign. The day is the anniversary of a great epoch in the world's history. Everywhere the seed of improvement then sown, and the germs of the liberal institutions then planted, have borne fruit—modifying governments, abrogating or softening unjust laws, increasing the franchises of the masses and rendering them more secure in their enjoyment. These are grand memories to dwell upon, and cannot but awaken among us new and nobler conceptions of our duties and capabilities. In this spirit, it is to be hoped, the day will everywhere be celebrated.

Col. Thomas A. Scott has obtained control of another railroad line between Philadelphia and New York, via Perth Amboy and Camden. There has been a fight in litigation for many months a question as to the right of the Long Branch Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Raritan at Perth Amboy. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after getting control of the United Railroads of New Jersey, sought to enjoin the Long Branch Company from building the bridge, and the matter is still undecided. The difficulty, however, has been amicably settled, and a union bridge is to be built, with a sufficient draw for the commerce of the Delaware and Raritan canal, and a union track from the river to the junction of the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thus Col. Scott, for the Pennsylvania Central, secures the monopoly of another, all-rail line, making a shorter route between the two points. It is said the road can be finished and ready for business by the first of January next. The route to Long Branch will be completed July 1st, 1873.

The Philadelphia *Press* has a word to say respecting the resumption of Ku-Klux operations in some parts of the South, and wants to know what, if they start out before their Convention has nominated a candidate, they will be likely to do when he is placed in the field? The *Press* thinks it would be compensating to see the *Tribune* advocating the re-enactment of the Ku-Klux law, after Mr. Greeley has been made the Grand Cyclops of the Order. This is a fair blow, but it tells upon the critic with as much force as on the criticised. Not many days ago the *Press* charged Mr. Greeley with "political perfidy" in having rejected the principles and standard-bearer of the organization to which he claimed to belong, which, that journal averred, no man could do without joining the party "which is still infected with the virus of slavery, secession and rebellion." The *Press* knows that the charges which have been brought against Senator Hartranft are wholly false and groundless, and yet it is trying its feeble best to defeat him, and not him alone, but President Grant also; since it asserts that if their fortunes are to be "linked together," both must fail. Before the *Press* flings stones at Mr. Greeley, let it get out of its glass house.

As the time for the assembling of the Baltimore Convention draws nigh, a good deal of nervous trepidation is exhibited by some of the leading "Liberal" journals. Thus the Missouri *Republican* cautions the party managers that there is no necessity for a renomination or indorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Convention, and that an actual nomination would probably prove hazardous by provoking to the contest elements which do not now appear, and which are better kept out of it. "We want," it says, "no reawakening of the slumbering 'loyalty' of the North in this canvass; and we know of no better way of avoiding such a thing than to leave Greeley and Brown, free and unencumbered, to the strength of their own names and to the Liberal movement that brought them forth." That is to say, the hypocrisy, of which the passive or Liberal movement was born, must be maintained to the end, otherwise the scheme of the conspirators will fail. But the people of the country will not be likely to forget that the same journal lately declared the "main consideration" to be the election of the candidates by Democratic votes, since that would involve "the inevitable accompaniment of the election of a Democratic majority in the lower house of the next Congress," which, "with Horace Greeley in the White House, and B. Gratz Brown as presiding officer of the Senate, would be all but a full Democratic ascendancy." It is not surprising that, as the hour for the gathering of the conspirators approaches, they should begin to show signs of quaking. But it is a mistake to imagine that the "loyalty of the North" is slumbering. It was never more vigilantly awake, as the conspirators will be likely to find to their cost when the battle closes.

THE MEMORABLE FOURTH.

Tradition tells us of a time in the rather remote past when the Fourth of July used to be celebrated with irrepressible enthusiasm. Indeed, American citizens not yet far advanced in life beyond their prime, are able to remember their own participation in somewhat impeding ceremonies, which were intended to commemorate what was figuratively called the birth of the United States, or the baptism of the American nation. In different places the anniversary was celebrated in different ways, according to the taste and intelligence of the inhabitants. In rural districts and in villages but slightly removed from the rural condition, the typical or characteristic communities of the country in those days, a popular young lawyer was usually invited some weeks beforehand to deliver an appropriate oration on the occasion; an invitation which was never declined by a youthful lawyer of any ambition. It was a fine opportunity for the display of whatever eloquence he could command, and of whatever patriotism he felt or chose to assume, and if the orator succeeded in meeting the exalted expectations of his audience, the success was certain of being remembered to the advantage of his political career. One of the doctors of the village, or the preacher, or the schoolmaster was selected to read the Declaration of Independence; a task for which he often prepared himself by such prolonged study of the memorable document that the use of a book in its delivery was a shallow pretense which imposed upon none but the young and the ignorant. To all but them it was manifest from the sonorous tones, far glancing eyes, and thrilling emphases with which Jefferson's majestic sentences were uttered, that the reader knew them by heart, and was not reading but speaking. A magnificent dinner, magniloquent toasts, and the consumption of much gunpowder, were the other chief features of the celebration in those primitive times.

The question why this routine method of commemorating the day gradually fell into desuetude, and gave place to mere idleness or revelry, we have never seen answered. Some of the causes of the change it might not be difficult to suggest. As the men and women who witnessed or who took part in the war of the Revolution passed away, the younger generation ceased to be connected in a living way with its events. The Fourth of July had passed entirely into the domain of history and no longer impressed the imagination with such force as to awaken enthusiasm. Then, Americans, for the most part unsettled, scattered from their old homesteads or villages, and thus separated from ancestral associations with particular places, ceased to live at all in the past, and began to live wholly in the future. In a country in which families are so commonly dispersed, and in which every person looks forward for the acquisitions and position out of which contentment is to arise, anniversaries are not deeply impressed on the popular memory. They may be recalled, but they do not easily become fixed by the local traditions of their own observance, as in old countries where successive generations live and die on the same acres. That the people of a village or a neighborhood may really enjoy such a celebration, they must know one another well; the various classes of which it is composed must understand and acquiesce in the grounds of difference among themselves, so that they may mingle without collision or offense, and the ceremonies of the occasion must be regulated by the recollections of similar occasions gone before. Until American society shall become old enough to enjoy the contentions specified, American anniversaries will be generally left to the caprice of individuals, or to the fancy of small cliques.

In attempting to account for the comparative neglect into which the Fourth of July has fallen among us, the influence of the slavery question must not be forgotten. For at least a quarter of a century before the final conflict between the free States and the slave States, the people of the North were steadily though gradually awakening to a recognition of the inconsistency of slavery with their republican institutions. A celebration of the great anniversary without the Declaration of Independence and without an oration on the glory and blessings of American liberty, would have been a dry and unedifying affair. But one seemed satire and the other seemed empty boasting, while more than two millions of human beings were held in bondage under our constitution. The doctrine, perfectly sound we believe, that we of the North were in no sense responsible for the Southern institution was a source of comfort; yet still the notion grew rapidly prevalent that correct taste enjoined, if not silence concerning American liberty, at least temporary suspension of Fourth of July exultation while slavery should continue to dishonor the republic.

Since the close of the war spasmodic efforts have been put forth in various parts of the country to revive the old fashioned formal celebration, which might now be indulged in without reproach on the score of consistency. It is, however, evident that the revival will not be easily effected. Besides the causes referred to above as tending to discourage such celebrations among us, another may be mentioned which is likely to become constantly more influential in suppressing all those demonstrations which were formerly deemed appropriate to the day. General Grant's famous words, "Let us have peace," will, we may think, more and more express the prevailing sentiment of the American people, in a wider sense than the words originally bore. England has unmistakably declared her wish and purpose to cultivate friendly relations with this country, and we may reasonably look for a long period of peaceful and prosperous intercourse between the nations. While the memorable anniversary should never be forgotten, and perhaps should be always commemorated in a certain way, to celebrate it in the ancient manner, for the mere purpose of cherishing old animosities and of enkindling fresh if unnatural hatred would be unworthy of the American character and might lead to evil results. Fourth of July eloquence of the classical type was not only contemptible in point of taste, but it was mischievous in its influence, as it was the means of diffusing false notions of American history, of inculcating erroneous notions of English character, and of systematically cultivating national vanity and arrogance. The best and much the most numerous portion of the British people at present agree with us in admiring Washington and the patriots who resisted taxation without representation. They freely admit that the colonists, in taking up arms against the mother country, were maintaining the liberties of England as well as of America. So that in an appropriate and becoming celebration of the memorable day, Englishmen of the Liberal persuasion are able cordially to unite with us.

Gov. Geary on Gen. Grant.

At the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting in Boston Gov. Geary was one of the speakers. He said: It has been my good fortune to know General Grant for many long years, just after he came out of the Mexican war, where he bore himself gallantly. I knew him during the late war. Since the beginning of the war there were three men to whom the nation were more indebted, next to God, than to any other three. I mean Abraham Lincoln (applause), Edwin M. Stanton and Ulysses S. Grant. The first two sealed their devotion to the nation by giving their lives to it as an honorable sacrifice. There lives but one of that honorable trio, and are the people of the United States going so far as to forget the debt of honor they owe to this man who led the armies of the United States? We are told that he rides too much in the cars, that he smokes too many cigars, and that he loiters too much about Long Branch. I don't wish to say one word against Mr. Sumner. I have no doubt that my friend Butler, as I myself, bred in the Democratic party, has at it his feet. I feel that to that man I owe as much of my position as to any other man. I can lay my hands on my heart and say that I respect him for his talents and for his long devotion to the country and the Republican party; but I will say this: That while Mr. Sumner was enjoying his ease at home, lying in feather beds and feeding at a feasting table, General Grant, in the field, was suffering for years, both in mind and body, in the management of our armies. And now if he smokes too much and rides too much, I feel that I can answer for the Republicans of Pennsylvania that we intend to elect him, and he can smoke just as many cigars, and ride in just as good cars, and loiter at Long Branch just as much as he please. The government has not suffered. There never was a period when there was greater prosperity from one end of the land to the other. I have looked around in Massachusetts, and I find there is not an idle spindle. I find there is not a laboring man but can find employment for the asking. There is not an artisan in the whole State of Pennsylvania that is unemployed to-day, and they are getting good wages. If this be the case, I tell you you must think well before you make a change in the government and laws of the United States. Are you going to change the protective laws? Are you going to change the present system, which is so good you can't make it any better? The speaker denied that Gen. Grant had letter? The speaker denied that Gen. Grant had received a present since he became President, and spoke at some length regarding E. M. Stanton's regard for Gen. Grant, alleging that they were the most respectful and friendly from the time he began to rise until he reached the Presidency. After the war he had heard Mr. Stanton say over and over again that the country was indebted more to the skill and valor of Gen. Grant than to any other man who ever wore an officer's uniform.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

It is universally known that, during the greater portion of his mature life, Mr. Lincoln was subject to occasional attacks of mental disease, in which the temptation to destroy himself was almost irresistible. When suffering from one of these fits of overwhelming depression he was so fully conscious of the suicidal tendency as to be afraid to keep a gun, a razor, or even a pen-knife within reach, and during at least two of these insane periods, each extending over many months, the life of the great Liberator seems to have been preserved from his own hand only by the assiduous attention and watchfulness of devoted personal friends. The diseased temperament was inherited, and beyond the reach of remedy, and the constant melancholy which was its consequence, and which pervaded almost his entire life, was so intimately associated with the genius and character which have made him immortal as the benefactor of his country, that the revelation of the malady by indiscreet friends will probably enhance rather than lessen the popular reverence for his memory. Indeed, it was hardly to be expected that such a fact in the life of so eminent a man could have been kept out of his biography, as it was known to so many enemies as well as friends, that envy and malice would certainly have disclosed circumstances which respect and affection might have suppressed. It may also be urged with much plausibility—it is urged by thoughtful and judicious men—that circumstances so essential to a satisfactory estimate of Mr. Lincoln's character and actions his fellow countrymen and the world had a right to know.

For the divulgement of some other incidents and traits of Mr. Lincoln's career, for the disgusting and detestable gossip concerning his private life and opinions which some of his friends have seen fit to publish no similar apologies can be offered. Their conduct is a crime against humanity as well as against the fame of the illustrious statesman whom they ignorantly traduce. We say ignorantly traduce, for it would really appear that the worst of these delinquents are not aware, at least not fully aware, of the impression which their miserable tattle and degrading suggestions produce; otherwise they would know, that whatever their effect may be as regards the memory of the late President and the sensibilities of his still living family, their inevitable effect as regards the purveyors is to disclose their coarse instincts and debased imaginations. But the mischief is done, and the decent portion of the public can only regret Mr. Lincoln's misfortune in having been intimately associated, in the later as well as the earlier part of his career, with so many persons whose opportunities of education and society were not such as to teach them to distinguish between things to be said and things to be left unsaid.

These remarks, suggested by numerous passages in Mr. W. H. Lamon's *Life of Abraham Lincoln, from His Birth to His Inauguration as President*, indicate the great and perhaps the only noticeable blemish of the book. It is apparently the result of the author's theory of biographical fidelity; a trait which is well maintained and exemplified throughout the work. In reference to completeness of detail, minute accuracy of statement, and honest presentation of his subject, Mr. Lamon's book certainly leaves all preceding biographies of Lincoln at a long interval, and probably contains all the information necessary to a satisfactory judgment of his wonderful career. Well gotten up, also, as respects paper, print and binding, and illustrated with portraits of Lincoln and his chief friends, the volume is, we fancy, destined to have an immense circulation. James A. Osgood & Co., Boston; S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

Every one interested in the science of geography, especially in the subject of Biblical geography, will find instruction and entertainment in *The Desert of the Exodus; Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings; Undertaken in Connection with the Ordnance Survey of Sinai and the Palestine Exploration Fund.* The volume is furnished with several very complete maps and with numerous illustrations from photographs and drawings taken on the spot. The author, E. H. Palmer, M.A., is Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, England, and in former travels in Syria he had become familiar with spoken Arabic, so that he was able to communicate freely with the Bedouin. His intercourse with oriental monks was likewise extensive and familiar, and his statements concerning all these people are highly interesting. While the book abounds in adventures and in anecdotes amusing enough for the most light minded reader, it describes the scenery, localities and traditions of the Desert of the Forty Years' Wanderings with such fullness and accuracy as were to be expected from the scientific character of the expedition on which the author was sent. Harper & Brothers. Gildenfenney & Hess, Fifth avenue.

Professor George F. Comfort's elementary books for the study of the German language receive the commendation of teachers everywhere. *The First German Reader; to succeed the First Book in German*, seems excellently adapted to facilitate the young student's entrance upon a course of German literature. In no other European language are youths provided with more delightful reading matter suited to their taste and capacity, and upon this juvenile literature Professor Comfort has chiefly drawn in the selections of this little volume. Anecdotes, fables, tales and pieces of didactic poetry, in a clear and simple style, make up its contents. Needful assistance for translating is given in the form of notes and references at the foot of each page, and a vocabulary at the end, relieves the young student of the difficult task of hunting up the words in a big dictionary. Harper & Brothers; Gildenfenney & Hess, 75 Fifth avenue.

Attentive readers of *Harper's Magazine* must often have been struck with its luminous though brief account of recent scientific discoveries and important inventions. The "Scientific Record" of the *Magazine* has been for a good while under the direction of Professor Spencer F. Baird. In his *Annual Record of Industry and Science* for 1871 the reader will find a brief yet sufficiently full mention of the more important discoveries in the various departments of science during the period named. Every intelligent reader desires such a compilation, and it is well when the work is prepared by so competent a writer on scientific subjects as Mr. Baird. In the composition of the "Record" the author has drawn material from all the journals and publications of learned societies, and also from the private communications of men of science. Harper Brothers, Gildenfenney & Hess, Fifth avenue.

In *A Smaller Ancient History of the East from the Earliest Times to the Conquest by Alexander the Great*, Philip Smith, B. A., has produced a book well adapted to interest and instruct the young both in schools and families. This little volume, crammed with valuable information and with narratives and with pictorial illustrations, in which the old world people seem to live again, presents a great and pleasing contrast to the meager, sapless abridgments from which the young folks of former days derived their notions of ancient history, and which this book is intended to replace. Harper & Brothers. Gildenfenney & Hess, Fifth avenue.

The Harpers have published, in a form suitable for the library, *A Brave Lady*, by the author of John Halifax. Some readers, interested in Dickens's fragmentary novel, *Edwin Drood*, may like to see what another writer has made of the characters thus introduced to their acquaintance. *John Jasper's Secret* is the title of this sequel to Edwin Drood; it is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and on sale at Pittock's. By the same publishers and at the same place, Mrs. Ann Stephens's last (is it her last?) novel, which she called *A Noble Woman*. If readers wish for Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's last, let them inquire at Pittock's for *A Noble Lord*.

There is a family in Kentucky whose singular manner of living, and other peculiarities, excite general interest. The head of the family is a native of Scotland, an educated man, well read and of fine conversational power. He does nothing for the support of his family, and, although they are in a terribly destitute condition, is devoting his time to the study of the Greek language. While he is thus engaged they are living in a miserable but without floor or windows, and with scarcely food enough to keep them from starving.

Some improvements have lately been made in the manufacture of parchment paper, by which its quality is improved and its usefulness increased. The process consists in the mixing together of two parts of sulphuric acid and one of water, and after it has become cool, immersing in it, for about one second, blotting or unsized paper, immediately washing it in several changes of water, and then allowing it to dry spontaneously. It is thus made strong, tough, semi-transparent, and adapted to the same uses as parchment.

Something like eighty years ago, the Spanish frigate Leocadia, laden with treasure to the amount of about $6,000,000, was sunk off the coast of Ecuador, and hitherto all efforts to recover the specie have proved abortive. A San Francisco wrecking company was recently formed to seek for the treasure, and as earnest of their probable success a little square box containing three hundred and ten of the identical old dollars that have been pickling in the brine of old ocean for so many years has already been sent home.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The editor of a defunct Atlanta paper says that town is the poorest place of its size for a newspaper in the world. The people will not subscribe, and the business men will not advertise. There have been more newspapers failed in Atlanta than any city in the United States. The merchants and people have less energy and pride in a literary way than any other people.

A Detroit woman was lately married while her son, a young man of twenty, who had appeared on the scene with a revolver, threatening to shoot the bridegroom and preacher, was held down and sat on by some of the invited guests. A marriage under similar circumstances is soon to take place at Baltimore.

Nashville, Tennessee, is excited over the prospect of another great cotton mill. A Swiss gentleman is at present visiting that city prospecting the same, and if everything is satisfactory he will establish an enterprise there that will be of immense benefit to the city.

A Maine saloon keeper lately bought a stock of whisky on credit. When the State Constabulary seized it, he went into bankruptcy and got a release from his debts. Then he stole the liquor from the guileless constabulary, sold it, and decamped with the proceeds. It is supposed he has gone to Baltimore.

It is estimated that Chicago alone, in the next three years, will require 800,000 tons of iron for building purposes, to say nothing of other uses to which it will be put.

There are said to be in Switzerland 1,556,000 Protestants against 1,084,655 Catholics. The Catholics have gained ground so rapidly, even at Geneva, the old cradle of Calvinism, that they now number in that canton no less than 47,587, against 43,606 Protestants.

James Brooks says that the railroads of Hindostan are the most potent missionaries ever sent there. The natives delight in traveling on them, and are forced to take the common cars, without thought of caste. Brahmin and pariah must ride together. This enforced companionship has done more to break down the barriers of prejudice than all the clergymen combined.

It is a curious fact that the beech and sycamore trees are never struck by lightning, though found in close proximity to hickory, oak and trees of other species that have been seamed or torn to pieces by the subtle fluid.

The New York and Brooklyn bridge, when completed, will have a total length of 5,862 feet, and a width of 80 feet; the central span will be 1,600 feet long, with an elevation of 130 feet above high water; the towers will be 268 feet in height above the surface of high water, and at the base will be 134 by 56 feet.

The fate of the great drum ought to be a warning to Mr. Gilmore hereafter. This instrument is about the size of a small bed room, and it had a magnificent tone, but it would not keep time. The vibrations were so long in getting across the mighty skin that the drummer, though never so prompt, was always a second behind. The drum was therefore removed.

A submarine cable is about to be laid from Aspinwall to Carthagena and Santa Martha, Spanish Main, which, when completed, must have the effect to considerably promote commerce in Central America.

The most audacious literary theft of the time is the leading paper in the July number of the *Overland* monthly, on the "Tichborne Dole," in which the writer coolly appropriates a long description of the English country gentleman of the seventeenth century, from Macaulay's History of England.

Counting in Lorraine and Alsace as taxpayers, Germany will receive $1,440,000,000 from France. Her own expenses were in the aggregate only $229,500,000, leaving a balance on the transaction of $1,162,500,000, or about 500 per cent. interest on the capital invested. This is the most gigantic commercial operation in the history of war.

The thieves of New York cost the honest people of the city nearly seven millions of dollars a year. They prosper, moreover, that is, they procure a good deal of money to live on, and do not find themselves permanently impeded by the officers of the law.

The London *Times* predicts that Great Britain will lose her industrial superiority within a decade, if the protectionist policy of the American government continues.

Here is a new way of treating the broken legs of horses, which ought to be generally known. After the leg is set, cover it thickly with plaster. When the plaster hardens it will keep the limb as immovable as if made of iron. Thus treated, a broken leg, it is asserted, will knit together in a brief time and become as good as ever.

Three negroes have just reached Japan from San Francisco. An enterprising Jap, with an eye to business, has obtained permission from the government to travel through the realm for the purpose of exhibiting these curiosities to the wondering country folk of the interior of Japan. Fifty dollars per month are to be paid them for permitting themselves to be shown.

Railroads are being rapidly developed in Texas. In the northern part of that State alone eight lines of road are now under construction, which will open up to railway communication nearly every county in that State.

Reading a list of the Greeley leaders in New York is said to sound very like calling the roll of the thieves of the metropolis.

Japan thinks of giving a universal tea party, by throwing open her tea-growing districts to the trade of all nations.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Doolittle is spoken of as President of the Baltimore Convention.

The St. Louis *Times* records the death in that city last week of Sallie Roberts, colored, at the age of one hundred and seven years, and says she was for many years the chief house servant in the family of President Madison. Finally she was taken to Washington, D. C., where she was emancipated by the venerable father of Frank P. Blair's mother-in-law.

The recent competitive examination of applicants for a cadetship to the Annapolis Naval Academy for Col. Roberts's district, was attended by twenty-six youthful aspirants for the honors of the sea, which on various grounds were cut down to nine. Among the last to enter the race was O'Keefe, a "ragged buffer," as he was called, and a wharf rat and newsboy in general. The examination lasted four hours and was confined in a great measure to common English studies, but before it closed everybody was interested and surprised at the collarless boy's answers. At the end of the ordeal the venerable committeeman arose, and with a half regretful dignity announced that the dirty boy had won the appointment, and so he should report to Col. Roberts. Young O'Keefe has been attending school pretty regularly for several years, at the same time selling papers and assisting to support his parents and three sisters. He is a bright, vivacious fellow, and fifteen minutes after he had won his honors he was out wholesaling papers to the other newsboys. He will probably be heard from in the histories to be written.

Joaquin Miller passed through Chicago on Monday, on his way to New York. He has been at work for some months past on a novel, and also on a poem, entitled the "Isles of the Amazons." It contains 20,000 lines, and the right of publication for six months has been disposed of to the *Overland Monthly* for $2,000. It will appear in that magazine in monthly parts, occupying five months in publication. An English monthly has purchased the right of republication from the *Overland Monthly*. The novel, he says, is so personal in its nature that he will not allow it to be published during his life.

It is announced that Prince Arthur is about to contribute to one of the magazines a series of articles on certain customs in the army.

Many stories have been recently told of Senator Sumner's public life, but the following not one of them so well illustrates his character, or does such credit to his nature, as the following: Some years ago a number of Senators had determined that a member of their body, who was incurably addicted to the use of liquor, should be expelled for his intemperate habits and practices. Some friends of the disgraced man telegraphed to his wife, and she immediately left for Washington. Arriving there she called upon Senator Wilson, with her children, to see if he would not help her out of her misfortune. She had no sooner told her story than she was assured by this gentleman that he would save her children from disgrace. "Madam," said he, "I think your husband deserves expulsion, but I would rather bear with his improprieties while his term lasts than that it should be said of his children in after years that their father was expelled from the Senate for drunkenness." Mr. Wilson worked hard to prevent the introduction of the resolution, and succeeded.

Speaking of the Geneva Arbitrators, a letter from that city says the representative of the King of Italy speaks French very fluently. He also speaks and writes English, though not so idiomatically or with such ease as French. Herr Staempfli, as a Swiss, of course speaks French and German with almost equal facility, he is well acquainted with English literature, but does not speak it. Baron Itajuba speaks French very fluently, but no English. Mr. Adams speaks, besides his native tongue, the language of Voltaire with great ease and readiness. Sir Alexander Cockburn is the best Frenchman of them all, his mother having been a French woman, and he himself having been born and bred in France, as the Chief Justice's father was one of the British subjects seized and detained prisoner by Napoleon at the rupture of the peace at Amiens. General Cushing is a good French scholar, and though his accent is not quite that of a native Touraine, he speaks fluently and correctly. Mr. Evarts does not speak French, but reads it with ease. Mr. Beaman reads French, as Sir Roundell Palmer also does, though he is said not to speak it very readily. Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterton both speak French fluently and well.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their indorsement.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil,
Turpentine,
Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils,
Turpentine,
Varnishes,
Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for a dyspeptic or Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of any age or importation.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,
DIXON'S CARMINATIVE,
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DUICHER'S FLY PAPER,
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Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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A. Headley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, Jno. S. Dilworth, P. Dahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robert J. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
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Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
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Ponson, Bonnet, Tapestry and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk,
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Published and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that all Taxes paid on or before
FIRST DAY OF AUGUST,
A Discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed; all Taxes unpaid until the first day of September, no discount allowed; all Taxes unpaid from the first of September until the first day of October two per cent. will be added; and from and after the first day of October 6 per cent. unpaid Taxes will be collected by the process of law.

EDWARD BRATT, Treasurer.
Mount Washington, July 1st, 1872. 7ths

DRY GOODS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny
Wholesale and Retail,
LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS.
DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.
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DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.
LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS. LADIES' SUITS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
COMMENCE TO-DAY A
Clearance Sale
OF
Ladies' Summer
SUITS
AND
COSTUMES!

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBONIA, OIL CITY, GRANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCE—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. H. REES,
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E. W. TETTERS, Cashier.

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BANKER,

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TRANSACTS A

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Oil City Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1872.

The day has been an exceedingly busy one with the banks, as two days' work has been forced into the time of one, and bankers, overcome by the weather and extra work, look forward to to-morrow's rest with pleasure.

—Beyond the daily routine of checks and deposits, stagnation reigns, although the outlook on the coming six months of the year is favorable to greater activity. The crops promise better than was anticipated, and a large yield of cotton especially is expected.

—According to the statement of the Bureau of Agriculture, the acreage placed under cotton is equal to that of 1870, when there was a crop of over 4,000,000 bales. Except in the event of unfavorable weather during the remaining summer months, it would seem probable that the yield will reach fully the amount of 1870. This fact is most important in its bearings upon the future course of the foreign exchange market, as it gives promise of ample means for providing for our large mercantile indebtedness to for ign countries, a portion of which has been postponed in various ways rather than settled.

—The entire offerings of 5-20s for the sinking fund purchase on the part of the Treasury were but $323,550, although $1,000,000 were advertised for. Of these but $300,850 were accepted at figures from 113.73 to 113.74.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅛	114⅛
10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
New 5s	113⅛	113⅛
Gold	114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6s		114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	114⅛
Currency Pacific	

—The holders of the registered war loan of Pennsylvania are notified that the interest on the entire amount of said loan not yet called in will cease on the 30th day of September, 1872, and that the said loan, with accrued interest, will be redeemed forthwith on presentation.

—The Secretary has called in $1,500,000 more three per cent. certificates, on which interest will cease August 31st. This steady contraction of the bank reserves, following, as it does, on the expansion of their liabilities by the issue of new national bank notes, will be felt in the autumn, when the money market is naturally active. The operation is equivalent to withdrawing a part of the foundation of a building to add to its superstructure.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 3, 1872.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
Canton	78				
Western Union Tel					
Quicksilver	43¼				
Pacific Mail	42½				42½
Adams Express	67				67
Wells Fargo Express					
American Express	57				57
United States Express	87				87
New York Central	97½				97½
New York Central Scrip	97				97
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Reading	97½				
Michigan Central	114¾				
Michigan Southern	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central	97				
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾		
Chicago and Northwest	83	83	83	83	83
Do. preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	97				
St. Paul	86				86
Do. preferred	77¾				77¾
Wabash	39				39
Do. preferred	57				57
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	34				34
Chicago and Alton	97	97½	97½		
Do. preferred	107				
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Hudson	115¾				
New Jersey Central	97				
Union Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the active stocks:

Penn's Central	59¾ Lehigh Valley R. R. 59¾
Phila. and Erie	34½ North Penn'a R. R. 51
Lehigh Navigation	44¼ United Co's of N. J. 198½
Catawissa	45½ Schuylkill Navigat'n 15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	37 Reading	59

West Penn Railroad.

24 bags wheat, Gilmore & Co; 45 do oats, 2 boxes eggs, J Kreiling & co; 2 cases organs, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car lumber, Lewis, O & P; 2 do do, W Ashcroft; 1 car lime, J C Lapp; 1 do lumber, A Patterson; 27 cars ore, Isabella Furnace Co.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Sugar quiet; stocks small; low to good fair 9@9½; prime 10c. Molasses—No market. Coffee quiet at 18@19c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last the cattle market was dull and depressed. The receipts were heavy and consisted principally of the lower grades of stock. Trade opened on Tuesday with a heavy supply on sale, and ruled dull, cattle selling lower than at any time this season. The decline was greatest on common stock which was from 60 to 75c per 100 lbs lower, while good stock ruled from 25 to 37c off. On Friday the feeling was bad and a good deal of stock was shipped out by first hands, the owners being unwilling to be let them be sold here at the prices which ruled.

This week the receipts have been heavy of through cattle, and few of those intended for sale here. Trade opened on Tuesday with but few buyers here, and they were from the small country towns, which do not require a heavy supply. The market was dull, with the supply greater than the demand. Today the run has been fair, and some buyers who are anxious to get home to spend the Fourth, are purchasing, but at very low prices. The number of dealers here is small, and holders are already commencing to ship out cattle. This may be regarded as a sure sign of a bad market, when cattle intended for sale here are shipped on.

Following are the rates at which the different grades are selling: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75@7; prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 69; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 35; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $6 00; medium, 1,000 lb steers, $5 50 to $5 75; common $5 25; Texas $4 to $4 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week has been fair, and in quality pretty good, the greater part of the run consisting of heavy hogs. The market has ruled dull and weak and stock is selling very slow. The decline since our last report has been 5c to 10c per hundred. Following are the prices at which the different grades are selling: Extra, $6 90 @ 7 00; Philadelphia $4 25; prime Philadelphia $4 25 to $4 30; good Yorkers $4 10 to $4 15; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week light, and in quality not very good. While the receipts have not been heavy, the demand has been very light, and no better feeling rules than last week. Trade is slow and dull, with the prospect of very little doing in the near future this week. A good many lambs are offering, which find no takers except at low figures. Following are the prices ruling:

Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 25 to $5 50; prime, 85 lbs $5 00; good, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 60 to $4 85; common, $4 00.

Cattle Sales.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3	2,400	$6 50	20	28,250	$6 00
1 cow	960	3 50	19	25,700	5 75
18	18,900	5 70	4	3,320	5 75
18	19,040	5 50	21	21,320	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

64	78,700	6 10	16	14,610	5 00
1	910	4 00	18	20,460	6 35
1	1,000	4 00	18	21,030	6 60
150	183,300	6 00	36	40,360	6 62
2	1,350	4 50	4	1,310	3 00
18	20,050	5 50	1	980	5 25
2	1,750	5 00	2	2,060	5 25
2	2,050	5 62	6	8,200	7 00
2	2,700	6 00	2	2,800	6 25
3	3,490	6 00	1	1,410	6 00
2	2,000	6 00	1	1,440	6 00
19	19,300	6 00	11	12,030	6 00
17	16,750	6 00	3	3,000	6 00
4	4,060	3 50	3	3,030	6 75
20	21,900	6 00	12	13,020	6 00
15	17,990	6 00	11	14,860	5 25
18	20,040	6 37	1	1,000	6 00
15	15,900	4 25	48	61,740	5 25

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

17	19,640	5 50	3	15,580	3 50
17	20,030	5 60	15	18,350	5 80
35	43,200	5 50	20	24,400	5 75
2	2,060	5 00	1	930	5 00
1	940	5 00	1	1,000	5 00
21	13,570	3 50	1	1,320	3 50
1	1,000	3 50	1	1,020	3 50
18	18,500	5 50	19	21,800	5 70
1	1,210	3 50	1 cow	1,000	3 00
17	18,940	5 70	4 cows	4,000	165 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

16	21,080	5 75	1	2,450	6 00
4	3,930	5 80	11	18,940	5 75
19	19,200	5 50	21	21,000	5 75
18	21,350	5 50	21	23,640	6 00
18	18,900	5 50	1	1,230	3 00
18	18,980	5 50	1	1,080	3 50
17	18,610	6 50	1	1,000	4 00
17	17,950	6 50	1	1,000	4 00
19	18,650	4 75	1	1,000	4 00
1	1,000	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
18	20,500	6 50	1	1,000	4 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

254	18,760	4 35	2	1,720	2 75
174	13,040	4 25	21	17,410	4 75
19	14,790	4 50	19	17,250	4 00
20 @ head		5 00			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

191	16,940	4 35	9	bucks, @ head	2 00
191	14,790	4 25	13	bucks, @ head	2 50
56	2,820	4 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

20	16,840	5 10	7	bucks per head	1 50
189	14,240	4 50	208		17,340
60	lambs on foot	4	50		2,400
189	18,200	5 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

160	14,490	4 65	217	15,460	4 00
254	19,620	4 65	13	1,210	4 75
264	17,810	4 75	162	15,420	4 25
191	14,500	4 60	226	18,800	4 80
198	17,260	4 70			

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation, buyers being careless and not inclined to operate. The result was we have no sale s to record. Prices are quoted almost the same as the day previous.

CRUDE

The nominal rates are: Spot or July 10c; Parkers $5 72½ per barrel. For prices in other parts of the oil regions the readers are referred to our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market steady but active. We quote spot at 23½c; July 22½c; August 22¼c for Eastern delivery.

By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Market very quiet; S. W. 22½c; crude 16½c, cases 27½c; sale of 2,000 bbls July 22¾c, August 22¾c, September 23c.

OIL CITY, July 3.—Market quiet and dull; ordinary lower road at $5 70; 47 gravity, Oil City, $5 85@5 90.

PETROLEUM, July 3.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 65@ 67½ asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 3.—Market quiet and dull at $5 95.

NEW YORK, July 3, closing 91.—Crude in bulk meets with moderate trade from refiners at steady prices; sales 1,000 bbls delivered within the next two weeks at 12¾c. Refined sells sowly, holders having no disposition to make concessions. We quote at 22¾c; the sales embrace 1,800 bbls for short delivery at 22¾c; 1,000 bbls sales of contracts at 22½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market was firm with a fair inquiry; the sales embrace 2,000 bbls resales of contracts at 22¼c, and 3,500 bbls (this lot last evening) at 22¾a; the market closing at 22¾@22½c.

By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, July 3.—Market sick at $3 62½@3 65.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Market quiet, dull and nothing doing; first half 22¾@22½c; last half 22½@22¼c; crude 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 3.—Market very dull and nothing doing only in settlement; $3 70 bid, $3 75 asked.

PARKER'S LANDING, July 3.—Market quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 3.—Market quiet at $3 75 @ 80; nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros.	Fairview Oil Works	1,016
J Bennett	Elkins, Ely & Co.	80
owner	Liberty Oil Works	220
Mr Shipbrough	Armstrong Oil Works	200
Fisher Bros.	Brilliant Oil Works	400
Fisher Bros.	Monumental Oil Works	200
S S Duncan	Superior Oil Works	280
J Rabbitt	Standard Oil Works	456
Fisher Bros.	Vesta Oil Works	200
Thomas King	Liberty Oil Works	420
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	420
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
M. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	180
Fisher Bros.	Cosmos Oil Works	180
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	140

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fairview Oil Works	1,016	Elkins, Ely & Co.	80
Liberty Oil Works	548	Commercial Oil Works	200
Brilliant Oil Works	400	American Oil Works	400
Superior Oil Works	280	Standard Oil Works	756
Vesta Oil Works	394	Liberty Oil Works	466
Sunbeam Oil Works	80	Vesta Oil Works	180
Cosmos Oil Works	135		
Total			6,085

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 200 bbls to Warting, King & Co., Philadelphia.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The extremely "hot weather" has put a "scamper" on trade generally. The busy season is over, and many of our business men, after months of close confinement, have left for a short recess on the mountain tops or sea sides. May they enjoy themselves and come home with health renewed and business energies braced up. With regard to the market, we have no changes of importance to note—the revised mill rates for flour are as follows: National, white wheat, $10 50 @ bbl; Pan Handle, southern amber, $9 80; Morning Glory, red winter $9 60@9 70. Store rates unchanged. The wheat market is still in an unsettled condition, and we omit quotations. Oats and corn are dull sale; rye and barley nominal. Butter "melts" this weather and had better be kept in cool spring houses for the present, or it may run away. Eggs are in better demand and prices firmer. The vegetable market is well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,140	4,537	9,677
Apples, bbls	75		75
Cheese, boxes	1,624	1,613	3,237
Corn, sacks	4,194	4,045	9,175
Wheat, sacks	5,440	2,489	8,429
Barley, sacks	452	170	622
Rye, sacks	923	754	1,677
Oats, sacks	12,491	9,941	22,432
Potatoes, bbls	291	816	1,107
Bacon, tierces	858	448	1,306

We omit canvassed quotations.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Wheat quiet and weak at $1 48@1 50. Corn in fair demand at 49c. Rye steady at 72@75c. Groceries unchanged and steady. Lard—Received quiet and unchanged at 9½@9¾c. Lard—In tierces, 10c country summer, 9c; steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c; buyers ½c less. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 8¼c; sides, clear rib, 9¾@9¾c. Hogs steady and in demand at $4 00@4 40. Whisky, 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 3.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. No 1 white—No 2 do higher, closing quiet; extra white Michigan $1 60; No 1 white Michigan $1 58.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acetic	17	@	20	Magne cal	75 @ 1 40
Alum	3½	@	4	Carb	30 @ 35
Oxalic	20	@	25	Manna	1 75 @ 2 00
Tartaric	70	@	75	Morph sul	5 00 @ 5 10
Alcohol, gall	1 88	@	2 25	Oil,	
Cape			30	Bergamot	6 25 @ 6 60
Carbolic			50	Castor	2 25 @ 25
Ann. Carb	34	@	38	Cinnam	2 00 @ 2 50
Cassia	12	@	15	Cloves	2 40 @ 2 50
Cannella	75	@	80	Cod liver gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Coal,				Lemon	6 00 @ 6 40
Bal. Cons	6½	@	7½	Linseed gall	95 @ 1 02
Bay Run	1 15	@	1 25	Neats f gall	1 30 @ 1 40
Bay Run	3 50	@	4 00	Olive gall	1 25 @ 3 00
Cassia			40	—quarts	3 00 @ 3 50
Capsicum	38	@	44	—pints	2 00 @ 2 75
Carmine	1 38	@	1 48	Peppermint	2 50 @ 3 75
Cantharides	1 75	@	2 00	Peppermint	7 00 @ 8 00
Camphor	50	@	55	Sperm	1 60 @ 1 75
Chamomile			40	Turpentine	1 10 @ 1 20
Cinchonidine	35	@	40	Spermaceti	1 20 @ 1 30
Cubebs	1 00	@	1 10	Quinine gall	2 00 @ 2 50
Cuttle Fish	25	@	30	Quinine oz	40 @ 45
Copperas	3½	@	4	Opium, by lb	7 35 @ 7 50
Cream Tar	45	@	48	Pot Bichromate	25 @ 30
Cubebs			28	Potassium	1 50 @ 1 75
Cudbear	25	@	28	Iodide	3 00 @ 3 25
Dover's Pow	1 10	@	1 15	Prussiate	45 @ 50
Epsom Salts	3½	@	4	Quicksilver	1 40
Extract Logwood	12½	@	15	Quinine sulp	2 40 @ 2 60
Saugon	1	@	1 10	Rosin	7 00 @ 9 00
Flaxseed	1	@	1 10	Sal Soda	1½ @ 2
Gamboge	1	@	1 10	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Glauber Salts	2½	@	3	Soda Ash	3½ @ 4
Gum Arabic	45	@	50	Sulphur	3½ @ 4
Gum Shellac	45	@	50	Sulphate Quinine	2 50 @ 2 75
Gum Tragacanth	1 00	@	1 25	Soda Bicarb	3½ @ 4
Gum Myrrh	50	@	60	Seidlitz Mixture	40 @ 45
Gum Opium	6 00	@	6 25	Vitriol, blue	8 @ 10
Gum Camphor	60	@	65	Vitriol, white	10 @ 12
Gum Benzoin	45	@	50	Vanilla	4 00 @ 4 50
Gum Assafœtida	25	@	30	Zinc, sulp	7 @ 8
Gum Guaiac	50	@	55	Seed.	
Gum Aloes	25	@	30	Anise	35 @ 40
Gum Arabic, sifted sorts	1	@	1 10	Canary	5 @ 6
Gum Arabic, first	80	@	90	Cardamon	1 25 @ 1 50
Gum Arabic, sorts	60	@	70	Mustard	18 @ 20
Gum Arabic, picked	1	@	1 10	Coriander	15 @ 18
Gum Arabic, sifted	90	@	1 00	Hemp	5 @ 6
Gum Arabic, granulated	1	@	1 10	Rape	7 @ 8
Gum Arabic, powdered	1	@	1 10	Canada Flax	1 25 @ 1 30
Gum Arabic, extra powdered	1	@	1 10	Timothy	2 50 @ 3 00
Gum Arabic, Turkey	1	@	1 10	Clover	12½ @ 15
Gum Arabic, Turkey, powdered	1	@	1 10	Flaxseed	1 25 @ 1 30
Gum Arabic, Turkey, granulated	1	@	1 10	Grass, Kentucky	2 50 @ 3 00
Gum Arabic, Turkey, sifted	1	@	1 10	Grass, Orchard	2 50 @ 3 00
Gum Arabic, Turkey, extra sifted	1	@	1 10	Grass, Red Top	2 50 @ 3 00

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 8-10c, cash 60 days, ⅛ cent; off net.

Nails, $5 50 card rate, 12½c ⅛ keg, 2 ⅛ cent, off net from wagon.

Norway Nail rods.....$ 6 10c ⅛ lb net.

Iron fence pickets, ½ round, bent to shape, 35c ⅛ foot of fence, net.

Discount off standard list

Carriage and tire bolts.....50 and 10 ⅛ cent, off net.

Coach bolts.....10 "

Stove bolts at the list price.

Machine and square head bolts, new list.....10 "

Sched whd lag screws, new list.....10 "

Bolt ends, new list.....10 "

Square and hexagon nuts and washers.....3c ⅛ lb or 1 cent ⅛ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Net Prices

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam, 5 6-10c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5 6-10c; ⅝ and ½ in. diam., 5 8-10c ⅛ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in cask, 12c ⅛ lb advance.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅝ in. diam., 7 3-10c; ½ 8-10c in. diam., 8 3-10c; ⅜ in. diam. 9 1-10c; 1 cent ⅛ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10½-10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11 3-10c; ½ in. diam. 12 3-10c, ⅛ lb list.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8 1-10c ⅛ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 9 c. 10c ⅛ lb list.

Strap and T hinges.....5 ⅛ cent off.

Screw hitching rings.....$1 ⅛ doz. net.

Cast iron tuyere irons.....$15 50 ⅛ doz. net.

Cast iron washers.....4½c ⅛ lb

Bridge and roof bolts:

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long.....⅛ lb. 5 9-10.

1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....6 3-10.

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....6 7-10c.

⅞ and ¾ in. diam. over 4 feet long.....7c.

⅞ and ¾ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....7 5-10.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end.....55c cts ⅛ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end.....60c ⅛ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ½ at screw end.....$1 10 ⅛ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ½ at screw end.....$1 20 ⅛ set of 8 bolts

5c ⅛ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ½.

All bolts to be packed in kegs.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....18c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....23c

Single tree irons, ⅛ set of 4 pieces.....28c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¼ inch wide, ⅛ set.....6c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅛ set.....6c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ⅛ set.....7c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ⅛ set.....7c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each.....16½c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each, with guard.....45c

Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each.....16c

Wrought hammer straps, light do.....13½c

Wrought rub irons, each.....11c

Stay chain hooks.....9c

Single tree or end clips, each.....9c

Double or centre clips, light pattern.....10c

Double or centre clips, heavy patterns.....16c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 lbs or more, net discount.

Wagon box staples, 1⅜ to 2¼ inch to clinch, ⅛ 1,000.....$15 00 net.

Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ⅛ 1,000.....12 50 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each.....6c net.

Neck yoke eyes, with 2 inch rings.....8½c net.

Ring bolts, ⅜, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅛ lb.....6c

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ½ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅛ lb.....10 6-10

Wagon rivets, ⅜ inch diam., all lengths, ⅛ lb.....12 6-10

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs. paper boxes, ⅛ lb extra.....10c

Wagon and cutter nails, ⅛ lb net.....16 8-10

Coupling plates.....} ⅛ lb net

Double tire plates.....}

Tongue plates.....} ⅛ lb 10½c

Neck yoke.....}

Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide some prices ⅛ 3a hand iron.....6c

Wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. 12 8-10 ⅛ lb net.

Wagon chains, stay, lock and tongue, ⅜ in. 13 8-10 ⅛ lb net.

Magnolia.....

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	Idaho	13½
Eagle	14	Duquesne	13½
Conemaugh	13½	Magnolia	11½

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½	Richmond	11½
Spragues	11½	Merrimac	11½
Americans	11½	Mourning	11½
Conestogas	11½	Garner	11
Allen Pinks	10		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Manchester	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½	Conestoga Medal	22
Portsmouth	25	Pennsylvania	18
Roanoke	28		

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 4, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	⅛ doz.		⅛ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 10@2 75	Plums, 2 lbs	$2 00@2 10
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50@3 75	Lima beans, 2 lb	2 25
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 80	String beans, 2 lb	2 25
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lb	2 25
Green corn, 2 lb	2 25	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 25
Green peas, 2 lb	2 25	Lobsters, 2 lb	3 50
Strawber's, 2 lb	3 50@4 00	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 40@1 50
Blackb's, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	2 25@2 50	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 75
Whortleb'r, 2 lbs	2 75	Soled oys, 2 lbs	2 25
2lb pine apples	2 25	Pickled oys, qt	1 75@2 00
Pears, 2 lbs	3 00	Br dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 lbs	3 00	Pie peaches, 2 lbs	3 00
Layer raisins	$3 00@3 25	Orangeade, 2 lbs	$8 00@10 00
Val. raisins	14c	Lemonade	1 00@3 00
Prunes, old	9½@10c	Pyramids, ⅛ pound	
Prunes, new	12a13c	roasted	$3 00@3 50
Currants	9¼@10c		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 3, 1872.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, closing feverish at $1 10 seller August; $1 11 seller the year; $1 22@1 25¾ cash and seller July. Corn firm at 41¾c for fresh; 41¾ seller July

THE VERY LATEST.

OUR VETERANS.

Proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee—Letter from President Grant.

MADISON, Wis., July 3.—The sixth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee began here this morning. The attendance is not as large as it was anticipated it would be, but many prominent officers are present. Among others are Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, Gen. McCook and others. The Society met in the Senate chamber at 10 A. M., and was called to order by Gen. Slack, of Indiana, First Vice President, in the absence of the President, Gen. W. T. Sherman.

General Slack, on taking the chair, congratulated the Society on the favorable auspices under which they met.

General Samuel Fellows, of Madison, then invoked the Divine blessing.

Several committees were appointed, one as to the time and place of holding the next reunion.

Col. Dayton, the Recording Secretary, read a letter from General Sherman, dated at Constantinople, regretting his inability to be present.

Letters were also read from a large number of officers, including the following from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, June 17, 1872.—MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 10th inst., urging me to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 4th and 5th of July next is received. It has been my determination to attend that meeting, and I feel very much disappointed at not being able to do so; but as my son, who is now at Harvard, will return on the 20th of June, and the passage for Europe only to be absent a year, I do not see that I can very well leave on that the only time I can possibly have him with me. Later, however, I will see, and if I can possibly, attend the meeting of the Society. I will do so. Should I not be present, you may assure the Society that the disappointment is much greater to me than it possibly can be to them; as it is largely composed of men whose first military service was with me and of men who have earned lasting renown for services rendered their country in times of trial, and sometimes of almost despair. Should I not be present express my great regret thereat, and my hope that you and they will have a happy reunion, and that there may be many more of them when I may be fortunate enough to be present.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Force.

A long report was read in reference to the McPherson monument, showing the available funds now on hand to be $15,517, which is insufficient to complete the monument.

To-night addresses will be delivered in the Assembly chamber by Gen. Leggette and a poem be read by Major Charles G. Mayers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire in East Saginaw, Michigan, yesterday destroyed a saw mill and lumber valued at $25,000; insurance $20,000.

A number of persons were sun struck in Cincinnati yesterday.

Irvine Bell and John Lee were struck by lightning at Louisville yesterday, and instantly killed.

Vice President Colfax delivers an oration at Kalamazoo, Michigan, to-day.

Mrs. Louis Wicks, residing at Springfield, Wisconsin, on Tuesday night, killed her child and then cut her own throat.

Senator Morton and General C. H. Hunter addressed a very large Republican meeting at Terre Haute, Indiana, last night.

Four boys, named respectively Kennedy, Martin, Leonard and Birmingham, were drowned while bathing in Harlem river, at Hudson's landing, on Tuesday. A man was also drowned in endeavoring to rescue them.

The steamer Mealin has completed the repairs of the telegraph cable between St. Pierre and Placenti, which has not been in operation for two months. The cables from St. Pierre and Brest have also been cut to repair damages.

Dick Allen, an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, was run over and killed on Tuesday night by a locomotive on the Denver and Rio Grande road.

Lawrence Weldon, nominee of the Democratic and Liberal Conventions of Illinois for Attorney General, has declined the nomination.

OBITUARY.

An Old Soldier Gone to his Reward.

James Anderson, a resident of the Fifteenth ward, expired at his residence on Thirty-ninth street at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

Mr. Anderson joined the United States army on the first day of January, 1833, and served the government in various capacities for a period of over forty years, discharging all the duties enjoined of him with fidelity and dispatch, always enjoying the confidence and esteem of the officers who have been stationed at the Arsenal, many of whom he long survived. As master carriage maker and builder, he assisted in the erection of many of the buildings now at the Arsenal. Thirty years ago the government sent him south to put in position gun carriages in the various forts. He was engaged for some ten years in the extreme proof of heavy ordnance at the proving ground, near this city, and while in the performance of these duties he received injuries from which he never fully recovered. He witnessed the growth of Pittsburgh for half a century.

Let us hope that he sleeps well and that he will awake when the morning cometh to receive the reward of a faithful steward.

The Determination of the Democracy.
(From the Dutch Free Press.)

There seems to be no doubt of the determination of the Democracy that they will not sell out their principles at the bidding or under the dictation of a few members of the party who have the time and inclination to wire-pull and control delegations and conventions. The movements in opposition to this bargain and sale for Greeley within the past week have developed a fixity of purpose that there can not be misunderstood, and which absolutely renders the defeat of Mr. Greeley certain.

First came the manifestations of dissatisfaction from Schurz and the two hundred members of the Cincinnati convention who were called to meet in New York. Half of those present had become utterly disgusted with both Grant and Greeley, and they organized by the recommendation of Messrs. Groesbeck and Chandler, the Democratic party and to all individuals that sympathized with their very full, frank, and Democratic platform. This, if no other action was taken, was sufficient, as we have heretofore shown, to draw off from Greeley's strength, even if he is nominated by the Baltimore convention, all reverse reformers and believers in the Cincinnati platform who can not and will not stand Greeley—and all implacable Democrats who will not vote for Greeley or Grant. It not only will afford them the Democrat to vote for, but a good reason for doing so. Still, to all or many of them, the idea of accepting a nomination that is even only recommended by any but a regular Democratic Convention is repulsive, and they all admit it is only weakening to the organization and discipline of the party, therefore they will, as was shown by the two cards published in yesterday's *Free Press*, make first the strongest possible effort to influence the Baltimore convention in the right direction. They will appear in Baltimore in great strength and with unity of purpose. They will demand that the Baltimore Convention respect the Democratic masses, the Democratic party, *and make a Democratic nomination; and only, if all this fail, will some two thousand of the best representative Democrats of the country in Baltimore make a nomination for themselves and wait its report by the anti-Greeley and Liberal element of the country.* This, if it does not succeed in anything else, will blast Greeley's chances for election, and leave the Greeleyites without a head and without a party.

That such a state of things should exist is a burning shame. The great Democratic party who have brought it about will be marked men in every congressional district. They have sacrified our local elections; they have disorganized and disrupted the party in States whose foundation and life lies in the masses. They have betrayed these masses and ignored them. But the masses will not; they will maintain the party they have always been proud to vote to, when the name of Greeleyite will be as odious as that of traitor.

Gigantic Railroad Scheme.

The New York and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, which it will be recollected recently applied to Congress for a charter and unusual privileges, now appears under the title of the Continental Railway Company, though with a change of promoters. The articles of incorporation, which have been field in the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana, put the capital stock at the snug sum of $100,000,000. The Continental Railway Company proposes to consolidate with other local companies in the various States, and particularly with the New York Western Railway Company, for building a grand trunk line from New York to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with connecting branches to cities in other States. The local auxiliary organizations in each State, which are to have separate officers responsible, of course, to the chief managers, are to be intrusted with the execution of the plans and contracts of the central board of eighteen Directors. There is also to be an advisory board in England, under the name of the London Board of the Continental Railway.

THE tendency to high prices in Great Britain is directing the serious attention of English economists to the causes operating against her continued ascendancy as a manufacturing power. Much of their reasoning is in its nature speculative; but there is a general agreement among them that the day of cheap materials and of cheap labor is passing away, and that the great advantage she now enjoys in these respects, especially over the United States, is likely at no distant period to disappear.

PROGRESS OF THE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The NARROW GAUGE Railroad Convention recently held in St. Louis seems to have inspired that city with the ambition of becoming the center of the narrow gauge system in the United States. This desire is chiefly stimulated by the idea that it will enable St. Louis to engage in successful competition with Chicago, and control the trade of the South and Southwest, the commerce of the West and Northwest being apparently secured to Chicago without peradventure. Without entering into the disputed question of the merits of the rival gauges, it is evident that the narrow gauge is gradually clustering around St. Louis, and the indications are that this tendency is likely to continue. A review of the narrow gauge lines projected and in course of actual construction will throw considerable light on the situation.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad now in course of construction is the longest narrow gauge line in the United States. It extends from Denver, Colorado, to the Mexican border at El Paso, on the Rio Grande, a distance of 850 miles. It extends through the center of Colorado and New Mexico, and 120 miles of the road are now completed and in running operation. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will accomplish for the new far Southwest what the Northern Pacific Railroad will effect in the far Northwest, and will open the vast and wonderfully fertile Territories of New Mexico and Arizona to civilization and commerce. The railroad will be so cheaply constructed—at a cost inside $16,000 a mile—that it can afford to transport merchandise and passengers at rates suited to the limited resources of the poor and sparsely settled country along the route, and there would be much lower than could be adopted on a heavier and more costly road. And it is just here where the advantages of the narrow gauge system are more clearly apparent. The more expensive standard gauge through these remote Territories would scarcely be possible and certainly would not be profitable for years to come, while the probabilities are all in favor of the cheap narrow gauge line from Denver to El Paso paying all expenses, and the interest on the capital invested, from the very start.

But this is not all. It is contemplated to extend the Denver and El Paso through the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Durango and Zacatecas to the city of Mexico. It is understood that charters for this purpose have been already secured, and that the enterprising capitalists of the great American narrow gauge line are fully aware of the advantages to be derived from the consolidation of interests that will secure to their line the immense business that is now seeking an outlet in the sister republic. This will give a continuous narrow gauge line of 2,000 miles, and its completion will mark a new era of good feeling between the two republics, founded on identity of material as well as of political interests.

Next in importance to the Denver and Rio Grande, or perhaps to speak more exactly, the great Denver, Rio Grande and Mexican Railroad, the projected Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad may be regarded as the most important narrow gauge line. This company obtained a charter from the Missouri Legislature last winter, authorizing its organization with a capital of $15,000,000. The object is to connect St. Louis by the narrow gauge system with the Ohio at Cairo, 147 miles. It is expected that 100 miles of the road will be completed on July 1st. Two locomotives are already finished and placed on the track, and 1,500 cars and 24 more engines have been contracted for. The expenses of constructing this road will be inside $15,000 a mile. Its leading object is to supply cheap coal to the Carondelet rolling mills and iron furnaces, near St. Louis. Hence the heavy equipments of cars and track.

It may be regarded as significant of the narrow gauge system that the Union Pacific Railroad, which is itself a broad gauge line, is constructing three short narrow gauge lines as feeders to the main track. If the experiment succeeds, the company intends to increase the number of narrow line feeders for their trunk road. Alabama has a short narrow gauge line, six miles long. In Georgia there are two narrow gauge roads, one eight miles and the other twenty miles long.

The Kansas Central Railroad, narrow gauge, from Kansas City to Denver, will connect with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Colonel Scott, of Philadelphia, is a director of this road, and it is contemplated to extend it to the Mississippi river. Colonel Scott is claimed as a champion of the narrow gauge system, but this is probably only true so far as it may seem best to secure the peculiar exigencies and capabilities of the proposed routes. He is identified more than any other man in the United States with the standard gauge, but there can be no doubt that he is also largely interested in the narrow gauge lines in the Southwest. It has been reported that the new Texas Pacific Railroad, 2,000 miles or more long, was to be constructed on the narrow gauge plan, subject to the approval of Congress, which end of course he always obtained for any of Col. Scott's projects. But the various branch lines incorporated with or annexed to the Texas Pacific are all standard gauge, and this would seem to indicate the policy of the company on this subject. Besides, it is by no means certain that the narrow gauge would afford the comfort and ease which the Pullman palace cars have taught the public to regard as indispensable on long journeys.

The New Dominion has several narrow gauge lines projected or in actual construction. The following is a recapitulation of the more important narrow gauge lines projected or in course of construction in the United States and Canada.

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Toronto extension to Lake Huron	46
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It is proposed that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which St. Louis and San Francisco are so eager to complete, shall be constructed on the narrow gauge principle, so as to obtain a dou b three-foot track at the expense of the single track, broad gauge line. The gauge of the portions of the line, 400 miles, already completed, could be easily changed. If this plan is carried into effect, it would in connection with the Denver and Rio Grande and the proposed Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis lines, establish a through narrow gauge line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a connecting line through New Mexico. It would also connect with the narrow gauge system in Texas.

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PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1872.

Table showing daily and monthly Reading of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for the month of June, 1872:

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June 5	29.85	68	.....
June 6	29.86	69	0.01
June 7	29.63	76	0.51
June 8	29.70	73	0.03
June 9	29.69	78	.....
June 10	29.79	67	0.47
June 11	29.96	73	.....
June 12	29.90	74	.....
June 13	29.73	78	0.15
June 14	29.75	63	0.62
June 15	29.94	67	0.06
June 16	29.97	66	.....
June 17	30.14	69	.....
June 18	30.11	68	.....
June 19	30.07	75	.....
June 20	30.10	79	.....
June 21	30.07	81	.....
June 22	30.04	74	.....
June 23	29.93	73	.....
June 24	29.82	67	0.08
June 25	29.83	68	.....
June 26	29.94	70	.....
June 27	29.97	70	.....
June 28	30.03	75	.....
June 29	30.04	82	0.08
June 30	30.02	83	.....
Monthly mean	29.95	71	.....
Total rainfall			2.35

Prevailing wind, northwest.
Total number of miles traveled, 2,730.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a German named John Copeman, who died from the effects of the heat. Deceased had been in the country but a few months and was employed in a lumber yard. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

IF THE great mentor of Timothy had lived in the nineteenth century instead of the first, it is probable he would have cautioned him to be very careful of whom he procured the wine he was advised somewhat times to drink for his health's sake—so closely in this age does the spurious in everything tread upon the heels of the genuine. In this department of trade, however, as in all others, there are many houses whose standing and reputation are sufficient guarantees of the purity and excellence of their stock. In this honorable class the well known wholesale firm of Littell & Mechling, 237 Liberty street, occupies an enviable rank. Their wines have won repeated and deserved recommendation from physicians for their nourishing qualities and their entire freedom from deleterious admixtures. Invalids and families having use for these invigorating agencies should bear these facts in mind, for they will find their advantage in it.

THE FOURTH.

The Day We Celebrate.

There are many opportunities offered to-day for our people to enjoy themselves, but prominent above all will be the grand Penn avenue Jubilee. The committee having the matter in hand have made every arrangement for the pleasure of the participants. The procession will form in front of City Hall, on Smithfield street, and the line of march will be directly to Penn avenue, and thence to the eastern terminus, where the column will countermarch and return to Wineb ddie's grove. The committee are determined to leave nothing undone to make the people enjoy this day, and it rests with the people alone whether the efforts of the committee shall be crowned with success. At the Grove there will be no end of amusement. For the races the following entries have been made:

No. 1—Trotting race—Jno. S. McCartney names b. g. Buck; John A. McKelvy names s. g. Fleet; Jas. Meehan names s. g. Bismarck.

No. 2—pedestrian trotting race—Charles H. Armstrong names b. Dick and Fashion; Unknown names b. l. James and William.

No. 3—Pacing race—C. C. Cole names b. g. Real Estate; Charles A. Wormeastle names g. g. Bob; Charles H. Armstrong names b. m. Maria.

No. 4—Mule race—Thomas S. McCartney names g. m. Dolly; Charles H. Armstrong, jr., names Lady Gay; John Boyd names Tipperary and Baltimore; James Allen names b. m. Horace Greeley; David Arnheim names b. m. Nameless; C. W. Frazier names b. m. Long-fellow.

No. 5—Goat race—T. O'Neil names yellow goat "Arrest Me Not;" Charles Hunter names goat Darby; P. C. Duffy names Irish Boy; John Boyd names "Bow Leg;" Edward Dunn names "Dody Varden."

No. 7—Foot race—Walker Welsh, William Smith, James Nixon, Wm. G. Guntz, George Bennett, Charles Bailey, Wm. Harris, Alex. Graham, George Farley, Wm. Lupps, Wilson Lupps, Jas. Smith, John Nolan, Albert A. Klein, Arthur Partridge, Jacob Carver, John Storer, Robert White, Michael Dolan, Edw. Garver and Johnny Newell.

No. 8—Blindfold wheelbarrow—Albert A. Klein.

No. 9—Foot race—Henry S. Welley, Wm. Campbell, Matthias Hasnar, Richard Rowe, Thomas Ramsey and Joseph Sharp.

No. 9—Blindfold race with augurs—Albert A. Klein.

Klein also enters for Nos. 11 and 12—meal feat, climbing greased pole, and catching and holding greased pig.

The staff of the grand marshal will report on Sixth avenue, right resting on Smithfield street at 7.30 A. M., in dark clothes, dark fatigue hat, and badges.

Amusements elsewhere are plentiful. At the

TABERNACLE ORPHEUS CLUB

Dupree & Benedict's minstrels will give two performances, afternoon at two and evening at eight. On each occasion an excellent programme will be presented.

THE MUSEUM.

Major Burnell will have a number of extra attractions on exhibition to-day.

VARIETIES THEATER.

Manager Ainsa has arranged for two performances, afternoon and evening, and has prepared special programmes for each occasion.

PICNICS.

The St. Joseph's Benevolent Society have arranged for a grand picnic in McFarland's Grove.

The members of "No. 9" will picnic at Glenwood Grove, where a new era of good feeling between the two republics, founded on identity of material as well as of political interests.

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A narrow gauge line is now in course of construction between St. Louis and Cairo, 147 miles. It is expected that 100 miles of the road will be completed on July 1st. Two locomotives are already finished and placed on the track, and 1,500 cars and 24 more engines have been contracted for. The expenses of constructing this road will be inside $15,000 a mile. Its leading object is to supply cheap coal to the Carondelet rolling mills and iron furnaces, near St. Louis. Hence the heavy equipments of cars and track.

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Death of Hon. Joseph Means.

It is with regret we announce the death of Hon. Joseph Means, of Steubenville, Ohio, which occurs, of that city, says: It is difficult to mention a person whose loss would be more generally felt than that of Mr. Means. He was a prominent iron manufacturer and has been identified with almost every project of public improvement in the city for years past. He was a member of the City Council continuously from 1850 to 1866, and in 1871 he was again elected to that position by a larger vote and majority ward than any other candidate on the ticket. He also represented this county in the Ohio Legislature in 1861-62, and, we believe, gave satisfaction to his constituents.

In business affairs his judgment was as much respected as in those of a more public character. He was a director in the Gas Company, and in the Jefferson Iron Company, and was the first president of the Steubenville Coal and Mining Company, and of the new Furnace and Iron Company, on was also director of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Mr. Means was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, in this city.

Most of his family were absent from the city at the time of his death, but, with the exception of a daughter in Europe, they returned home to-day.

Ormsby Borough Council.

Last night the Ormsby Borough Council met in regular monthly session. Members present—Messrs. Angeo, McCurg, West and Borgess Atkinson in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. West, from the Street Committee, reported the monthly expenses for June at $167 68. On motion a warrant was ordered to be drawn for the same.

A number of other bills amounting to $161 50 were read and warrants ordered to be drawn for their respective amounts.

Mr. West, of the Street Committee stated that the Belcher Wooden Pavement Company refused to accept the contract for the laying of the wooden pavement on Sarah street, as the proposal had been too low.

Mr. Angeo moved that the contract then awarded to the firm of Colwell & Wycoff, who were the next lower bidders, their price being $2 25 per square yard. Adopted.

Mr. West moved that Mary street, from Twentieth to the borough line, be opened. Laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Donely, clerk of Councils, stated that he was desirous of resigning, as he was about to move.

On motion, his resignation was accepted and a warrant for $20 ordered to be paid him.

Mr. J. W. Patterson was elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion adjourned.

Presentation.

Deputy Mayor Nichols was "surprised, Tuesday evening, when a number of his friends in the Seventeenth Ward called at his office and presented him with an elegant arm chair, upholstered and handsomely decorated with red, white and blue ribbons and rosettes. The deputy had fitted up his office in Butler street in very neat style, and his friends thought he needed a new chair, from which he might dispense justice, not more even handed, but with more comfort. The presentation speech was made by Mr. G. R. Pearson, and was responded to by the Deputy Mayor, who subsequently gave the company by ordering a sumptuous repast at Naser's, of which all present partook. Speeches were made by Messrs. G. F. Pearson, Wm. Walton and others, and a good time was had. The affair was very pleasant throughout.

Hearing Upon a Habeas Corpus.

Yesterday morning Judge Stowe heard the case of the little girl, Maggie Datt, aged eleven years, whose brother, Gustavus Datt, p titions the court to remand her into his custody. The child's mother is dead, and her father, since the time previous to his departure, the father indentured Maggie to John McGraw, but he subsequently quit housekeeping and assigned the indenture to E. F. Smith, in whose custody she now remains, and who refused to give her into the custody of her father. The child told the court she wished to go to the place provided for her by her brother, because her sister was there. The court, however, ordered the child next to give Smith an opportunity to prove that he has cared properly for the child and is able to maintain her.

Alleged Perjury.

L. F. Amhurst made an information yesterday before Alderman McMasters charging George W. Gregg with perjury. The parties reside at Turtle Creek. In a recent suit before Alderman Gregg, it is alleged, swore to a falsehood when he testified that he (Amhurst) had raised a check from $20 to $45. This case had been ignored before the Grand Jury, hence the information. Amhurst claims that no fraudulent that kind was perpetrated in the case at all, the check for $45 which was presented having been genuine, as well as the one for $20. Both checks, it is claimed, have been found and can be presented in Court. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at Court.

Fire on the South Side.

Last evening about nine o'clock the inhabitants of Ormsby borough were thrown into a state of excitement by the ringing of the fire alarm bell at Messrs. Jones & Laughlin's mill. The fire originated in the sheet rolling mill near the engine, and threatened to consume the structure. The men employed in the establishment attached the mill hose to plugs and labored unceasingly. With the assistance of the Hope Engine House the fire was finally subdued. The damage amounts to about $500. It is in the newly built portion which was burned down six months since. The mill, notwithstanding struck the chief watchman, Mr. William Irwin, hard by, is now in operation again. Irwin was taken into the office and medical aid sent for, but up to a late hour last night still remained unconscious.

An Enjoyable Spot.

Doubtless there are many of our citizens who are not aware of the location of the Herron Hill Reservoir. While the people as yet are deprived of a public park we can assure those who have an hour or spare, and desire to visit a pretty, shady spot, that they will find it on Herron's Hill. The property belongs to the city people, and they have a good right to treat upon it. Take the cars of the Central Passenger Railway, either at Fourth avenue and Market street or step on board at the Court House, and take a ride out to Herron's Hill. The grounds will be found delightful.

Arrived Home.

Mr. Frederick Luty, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, returned home yesterday from an extended trip in Europe, after an absence of several months. The trip was a business one, but he did not neglect the opportunity of visiting many points of interest, and thus combine pleasure with business. During the trip he visited a number of the principal cities of Germany, France and England, where he came in contact with many Americans, adding greatly to the pleasure of the trip. The excursion has given him the rest and recreation he needed, and improved his health considerably. His many friends will give him a cordial welcome.

Coup de Solicl.

A young man named Henry Glancey, in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, was sunstruck yesterday afternoon, while at work near the Allegheny Outer Depot. Mr. Glancey was removed to his home in the Sixth ward, and medical aid summoned. Last night he was lying in a critical condition.

Fell Through the Trestle Work.

Last evening between eight and nine o'clock an unknown man fell through the trestle work of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the outer depot. Night Dispatcher Eder had the unfortunate man, who was unconscious when found, properly attended to. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE glorious Fourth.

THE ox was roasting all of last night.

No firing within the city limits to-day.

MORE new lock-boxes at the Postoffice.

THERE will be ice water on Penn avenue to-day.

YOU can see the fire works from Herron's hill to-night.

JNO. A. ELLSLER, Esq., left for Cleveland this morning.

CARRIAGES were in demand yesterday for the jamboree to-day.

CAPTAIN COWLEY'S company of Greys go to Blairsville to-day.

THE Inclined Plane Railway cars will make double trips to-day.

THE East Liberty Ku-Klux will appear in the procession to-day.

THE Postoffice will be open from eight to nine A. M. to-day only.

TWO minstrel performances at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-day.

THOSE who staked their pile on Bassett were down in the mouth yesterday.

DR. ARTHURS is the leading spirit in the jubilee movement which takes place to-day.

THE Black Maria will not join in the procession to-day, but will be on duty nevertheless.

THE Economy Brass Band will play in the West Park, Allegheny, on Saturday night.

THE Fifth Ward Odeon Inclined Plane will be in operation to-day. The engines were tested yesterday.

LAST month 40,831 persons traveled over the Inclined Plane leading to Mount Washington.

IT costs Jones A Laughlins just $3,000 to suspend work on a holiday.

THE Retrenchment and Reform Committee is to meet at two P. M. on Saturday at the new City Hall.

PATRONS of the new stamp window at the Postoffice will find a letter box on the desk opposite the window.

THE Economy brass band will discourse soothing music in the Allegheny.

WHAT is the matter with the base ball clubs? not a broken limb or a colored eye reported yet this season.

CARRIAGES for the members of the press attending the jubilee will be in readiness at City Hall at 7.45 this morning.

FOR $5 00 you can visit Baltimore and return during the sitting of the Baltimore Convention *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE Connellsville Railroad killed another brakeman yesterday near Broad Ford. Both legs were taken off. Name unknown.

A GUN from the Hampton Battery, under charge of Sergeant Marshall, will assist the people of Fox-burg in celebrating the day.

A WORKMAN of sixty and a man of seventy years of age were united in marriage by Justice Hoerr, of Birmingham, on Tuesday night.

THERE were 7,240 more people carried on the Mt. Washington Inclined Plane Railway last month than during the month previous.

COL. JOHN H. SEWARD, P. M. G., has the badges for the jubilee out at camps at his office. Those appointed should call early this morning.

DR. ARTHURS had his pockets filled with gold pieces yesterday for the successful climbers of the greased pole in Wineb ddie's woods to-day.

A BOY named Daniel McCoy fired at a dog five inches last night for the purpose of killing him. The ball shot entered the boys hand and the dog escaped.

YESTERDAY a lad named Henry Williams, residing in Sharpsburg, while driving through Wylie Ravine, fell from a wagon and broke an arm. He was properly attended to.

A LITTLE daughter of Mrs. Mason, living in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, fell down a flight of stairs last Friday, and broke her leg. Dr. Swartzlander attended the little sufferer.

SUPERINTENDENT J. P. Wickersham and Mr. Comstock, deputy superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, visited the orphan schools on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, yesterday.

PATRICK KELLEY was committed to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday by Alderman Gripp, on charge of assaulting Officer Parker Robinson was also committed for like period for disorderly conduct.

MARTIN STANSKER was thrown out of his spring wagon yesterday on Fifth avenue and severely injured. Dr. Hunsicker was called in and attended him.

ANTHONY BATREEL, proprietor of a saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, lodged an information against a man named Fay Cow against Jacob Dosett for committing an assault and battery.

JAMES CAREY, of Reserve township, plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, and without license. Court adjourned until Friday